





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1828>



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

#### Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12/60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12/60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

**Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: "Chemicus Cannon London." Telephone Bank 852 (two lines).

**Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.**

#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXXXIII., No. 1 (Series No. 1745).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
American Tariff .....	64
Association Affairs ...	36, 45
Bankruptcy Reports .....	40
Births .....	40
Books, New .....	65
Brit. Phar. Conf. ....	35
Business Changes .....	59
Canadian News .....	37
Commercial Notes .....	63
Companies .....	40
Correspondence .....	66
Deaths .....	40
Editorial Articles:	
B.P.C. Presidential	
Survey .....	48
Apothecaries' Assis-	
tants Bill .....	51
English and Welsh News	35
French News .....	37
Gazette .....	39
Ghent International Ex-	
hibition .....	52
India and the East .....	37
Information Department	46
Irish News .....	36
Italian Pharmacy Law ...	51
Legal Reports .....	38
London Drug Statistics	64
Marriages .....	40
Medical Gleanings .....	60
National Health Insurance:	
Drug Committee's	
Report .....	53
Insurance Committees,	
Scotland .....	58
Medical Benefit Ad-	
ministration .....	58
Observations and Reflec-	
tions .....	47
Patent Specifications .....	60
Personalities .....	42
Pharmaceutical Society:	
Council-meeting .....	42
Poisonings .....	52
Retrospect .....	68
Scientific Progress .....	34
Scottish News .....	36
South African News .....	36
Spirits in Australia .....	65
Summer Outings .....	44
Syr. Ferri Phos. Co. ....	34
Trade-marks .....	65
Trade Notes .....	61
Trade Report .....	41
Westminster Wisdom ...	46
Wills .....	41

#### AN ADDITIONAL INTEREST

attaches to the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST this year. In the week during which that Issue is published the Jubilee Meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is being held in London. The Conference proceedings will be fully reported in the literary section, and appropriate announcements will reflect its import in the advertising pages. This Issue, therefore, is more than usually important to the advertiser of chemists' goods, as it will combine the

#### SUMMER ISSUE and CONFERENCE NUMBER.

The publication date is July 26, but advertising copy and instructions regarding insets must be in the Publisher's hands well in advance of that date.

Telephone:	Address:	Telegrams:
Bank 852	THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,	"Chemicus Cannon
(two lines).	42 Cannon Street,	London"
	London, E.C.	(two words).

## SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

#### Articles and Communications.

More interesting Insurance dispensing questions are answered on p. 67.

New work on ipccacuanha alkaloids by Messrs. Carr and Pyman is epitomised on p. 34.

The Ghent Exhibition contains some matters of interest to chemists, as may be judged by the article on p. 52.

Messrs. Salamon and Seaber describe in a communication how calcium and iron in Parrish's Syrup may be estimated (p. 34).

An epitome of the evidence given before the Insurance Act Drugs Committee is printed on pp. 53-58, and makes interesting reading.

The Italian Senate has passed a law altering the conditions upon which pharmacies may be conducted in the States of Italy. Particulars are given in the article on pp. 51-52.

This week's instalment of our Presidential Survey of the British Pharmaceutical Conference brings the subject within the present decade, Messrs. Symes, Payne, Holmes, Druce, and Idris being dealt with (p. 48).

Care should be taken by pharmacists in buying borax. Mr. Charles Alex. Hill gives analytical particulars of 400 samples examined, showing that the arsenic-content of "commercial" borax has increased (p. 66).

Fifty years ago Mr. Barnard S. Proctor predicted in the *C. & D.* that the attempt then made to introduce metric weights and measures into English use would continue until a successful issue has been arrived at (p. 68).

"Xrayser II." commends highly the index to the *C. & D.* presented last week. He also comments on the Medical Research Committee, Health Committees, ext. filicis mar. liq., "Natural Magic," salt of lemons, and seaweed paper (p. 47).

The text of a proposed Bill to give a better legal status to assistants to English apothecaries is printed on p. 51, and its prospects commented upon. The Pharmaceutical Council is undertaking a similar measure for chemists' assistants (p. 44 and p. 51).

#### News of the Week.

A Belfast druggist has been fined for illegal compounding (p. 39).

A Mincing Lane menthol award has been set aside by the High Court. The facts are reported on p. 38.

The late Mr. J. J. Johns, Southampton, left estate of 98,170l. gross. The founder of Ilford, Ltd., left 333,739l. (p. 41).

Edward W. Roberts has been committed for trial on a charge of securing registration as a chemist and druggist by an application alleged to be forged (p. 39).

The "Daily Express" has paid Mr. W. H. Gibson, the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, damages in a libel action arising from the Hove veronal case (p. 38).

The first list of papers to be communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference Jubilee meeting in London is printed on p. 35, along with further notes regarding the arrangements.

A list of chemists who represent the Scottish Insurance Commissioners on Insurance Committees in Scotland is printed on p. 58, and we print reports from numerous districts regarding dispensing matters.

The lady students at the School of Pharmacy this session have won more principal honours than the men, according to the report of the Pharmaceutical Council, who have awarded Bell scholarships to Cyril E. Eastland and Arthur J. Somer (pp. 42-44).

#### Trade and Market Matters.

Business, except in a few seasonable articles, is not by any means brisk; there are, however, a fair number of market changes both here and in New York. We print special information regarding citric materials, vanilla, Java cinchona, and other commercial matters (p. 61).

B



## Syr. Ferri Phos. Co.

### Notes and Observations on its Analysis.

By Maurice S. Salamon, B.Sc., F.C.S., and  
William M. Seaber, B.Sc., F.I.C.

IT might appear that the estimation of iron and calcium in a sample of syr. ferri phos. co. is a perfectly simple and straightforward matter, but one finds that certain difficulties in the way tend to make it a very tedious operation. Recently we had occasion to examine a number of commercial samples, and we found that a good deal of work was necessary before we could feel confidence in our results.

The hindering effect of many kinds of organic matter upon the precipitation of iron with alkalies is well known, so that in a mixture of this kind, containing such large quantities of sugar and colouring-matter, it seemed absolutely essential that there should be a preliminary destruction of the organic matter. At first we tried a preliminary evaporation and charring of 20 c.c. of the solution, and subsequent boiling of the residue with hydrochloric acid. We found, however, that it was not at all easy to do the evaporation and charring without loss by spitting, and that even when this had been successfully accomplished it was extremely difficult to extract the whole of the iron and calcium phosphates, even by repeated boilings with hydrochloric acid, an appreciable amount frequently being left in the residue. Subsequently in one or two cases we were able to burn off the whole of the carbon, and we found that the phosphates were left in the form of a glassy mass which was extremely difficult to get into solution—in some cases practically impossible. Attempts to destroy the organic matter by boiling with hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate, or with nitric and sulphuric acids, were not very satisfactory, and we therefore decided to try some precipitations upon the original solutions, thinking it possible that the hindering effect of the sugar, etc., upon the precipitation of phosphate might not be so great as to prevent one from getting results which would be good enough for all practical purposes.

A trial sample was made up to contain 0.176 gram of ferrous phosphate and 0.27 gram of calcium phosphate per 20 c.c.—i.e., 0.475 and 0.72 grain per fluid drachm respectively. The sugar and cochineal were in the proportions given in the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The procedure was as follows:

We took 20 c.c., diluted it considerably, heated in a water-bath, added ammonia in slight excess, and allowed to stand in the water-bath for some time until the precipitate had settled. We then filtered and washed as quickly as possible with boiling water (though sometimes the washing slowed down considerably), and finally ignited and weighed the precipitate of iron and calcium phosphates.

The ignited precipitate was then dissolved in hydrochloric acid (it having dissolved with great difficulty in sulphuric acid in previous trials), ammonia was added in slight excess, the precipitate filtered off, washed a little, dissolved from the filter in dilute sulphuric acid, reduced by boiling with copper foil, and titrated with permanganate. The iron was expressed as ferrous phosphate, while the calcium phosphate was obtained by first calculating the iron into ferric phosphate, and then subtracting it from the weight of mixed phosphates found by the original precipitation.

The results on two separate solutions were as follows:

	Ferrous Phosphate	Calcium Phosphate
Theoretical ...	0.475 gr. per drachm	0.72 gr. per drachm
Found (1) ...	0.464 " " "	0.65 " " "
" (2) ...	0.470 " " "	0.64 " " "

It will be seen that the iron corresponds fairly well, but that the calcium is quite 10 per cent. too low. These results were confirmed by many subsequent experiments, and finally we were compelled to abandon the attempt to estimate the calcium in this indirect manner. We then attempted to precipitate the iron phosphate in acetic acid solution, and to throw down the calcium in the filtrate, but here again the results were unsatisfactory. In the end we decided it would be necessary to determine the iron and calcium separately, which we did as follows:

**Iron.**—Twenty c.c. were taken, and precipitated with ammonia, etc., as in the first process, omitting only the weighing of the precipitate.

**Calcium.**—Twenty c.c. were taken, and a little hydrochloric acid and about 1 to 2 grams citric acid added. The whole was then made slightly alkaline with ammonia, and finally just acid with acetic. Ammonium oxalate was added in excess, and the calcium estimated as usual.

It was proved by analysing syrups of known calcium content that this process gave results almost theoretical. The following were our results upon seven commercial samples known to come from different sources:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	B.P.C.
Ferrous phosphate (gr. per drachm) ...	0.33	0.27	0.15	0.33	0.39	0.26	0.13	0.50
Calcium phosphate (gr. per drachm) ...	0.90	0.47	trace	0.56	0.47	0.56	0.20	0.30

In all the samples examined considerable inversion had taken place. In none of them were we able to find glucose, but we suspect that No. 7 contained either dextrin or gum. The colouring-matters used appeared to be either cochineal or cudbear. Sample 7 was so dark that it was impossible to see through it.

It will be seen that there is a considerable variation in the amounts of iron and calcium phosphates present in the different samples, though all are carefully labelled as being made from the formula of "Mr. Edward Parrish of Philadelphia." In a substance such as this, which is always made in large bulk and in which more or less deposit is generally formed on standing, it is not to be expected that the finished product will always contain the theoretical amount; but it is somewhat surprising to find samples like Nos. 3 and 7, where the iron phosphate is only a quarter what it should be, while the calcium in one is also about a quarter the full amount and in the other shrinks almost to the vanishing point.

We think that for the protection of the public there should be some check upon the quality of the article supplied, and while it is not easy to lay down rigid limits in the case of a substance such as this, samples like Nos. 3 and 7, at any rate, should not be allowed to boast of the title "Parrish's Food."

In concluding, we desire to thank Mr. G. V. Shorter for the assistance he has given us in this investigation, which has been a somewhat long and tedious one.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Ipecacuanha Alkaloids.**—F. H. Carr and F. L. Pyman, in a preliminary note to the Chemical Society ("Proc. Chem. Soc.," No. 418, p. 226), give some of their principal conclusions derived from an extended investigation of emetine and cephaeline. A large number of analyses of emetine, and of its hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydriodide, and nitrate, indicate the formula  $C_{25}H_{35}O_5N_2$  for this base. This formula is also in better agreement on the whole with the few results obtained by previous investigators than any of the formulæ suggested by them. Cephaeline is probably correctly represented by the formula  $C_{25}H_{35}O_5N_2$ . These formulæ, which are supported by molecular-weight determinations, indicate that each alkaloid contains two nitrogen atoms. In the stable neutral salts the bases are combined with two equivalents of acid. Evidence of the existence of basic salts has also been adduced. In each base both nitrogen atoms are present as imino-groups; and these alkaloids are therefore dissecondary bases. Emetine contains four, and cephaeline three, methoxyl groups, while the latter also contains a phenolic hydroxyl group. All the oxygen atoms contained in them are thus accounted for. Both alkaloids are optically active, the bases being levorotatory, emetine having  $[\alpha]_D -22^\circ$ , and cephaeline  $[\alpha]_D -18^\circ$ , while the salts are dextrorotatory, anhydrous emetine hydrochloride  $[\alpha]_D +16^\circ$  corresponding with  $[\alpha]_D +18^\circ$  for the basic ion. Emetine yields, on oxidation with ferric chloride in aqueous solution, a scarlet, crystalline hydrochloride, which is termed *rubremetine hydrochloride*. Being formed by the removal of eight hydrogen atoms from emetine, it has the formula  $C_{25}H_{27}O_5N_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 6H_2O$ . It melts at  $127^\circ$  to  $128^\circ$  (corr.), contains four methoxyl groups, and is monobasic. When emetine is oxidised with a large amount of potassium permanganate in aqueous acetone solution, 6:7-dimethoxy-isoquinoline-1-carboxylic acid is formed, identical with the substance previously obtained by Goldschmidt by the oxidation of papaverine; *m*-hemipinic acid has also been observed among the oxidation products. Cephaeline, on oxidation, behaves differently from emetine, ferric chloride giving rise to two crystalline oxidation products: (i) a *hydrochloride*,



$C_{14}H_{17}O_7N_2.HCl.5H_2O$ , melting at  $249^\circ$  to  $250^\circ$  (corr.), and containing three methoxyl groups, but no hydroxyl group; (ii) a *hydrochloride*,  $C_{17}H_{21}O_7N_2.HCl.4H_2O$ , melting and decomposing at  $158^\circ$  (corr.), after drying at  $100^\circ$ , and containing two methoxyl groups and a hydroxyl group. A crystalline *N*-methyl derivative of cephaeline, melting at  $194^\circ$  (corr.), has also been obtained. The results are being elaborated and extended.

## Brit. Phar. Conf.

**Jubilee Meeting, London, July 21 to 24.**

*President*, Mr. John C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S.

*Hon. Local Secretary*, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE HON. SECRETARIES inform us that the following papers have been promised:

The proportion and composition of alcohols in geranium oils.  
The structure of the soya-bean.  
Chemical examination of wheat-germ.  
The composition of certain formates.  
Note on sodium thiosulphate solution.  
The Reichert and Polenske values of various fresh and rancid oils.  
Tablet-making for the retailer.  
Ergot and its preparations, a critical review of the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.  
An examination of the essential oil of witchhazel.  
The standardisation of opium for pharmaceutical purposes (normal opium).  
The determination of hypophosphites, with notes on commercial samples.

Extract of male fern: analytical notes.  
Powdered rhubarb.  
The alleged poisonous properties of the honey from *Datura Stramonium*.  
Note on aqua destillata.

Myrrh of commerce, ancient and modern.  
Factors relating to the pharmacy of the thyroid gland.

All MSS. must be in the hands of the Hon. Secretaries by July 7 at the latest. They should be, if possible, in triplicate, and should be addressed to Mr. H. Finemore, Guy's Hospital, London.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE is doing its best to arrange things well. A little army of honorary stewards is being organised, among whom will be (besides ladies) Messrs. F. Bascombe, R. R. Bennett, W. Browne, A. J. Chater, F. W. Crossley-Holland, Alan Francis, F. W. Gamble, W. F. Gulliver, F. C. Hanbury, E. F. Harrison, V. C. Hewlett, J. Stuart Hills, A. Howell, W. L. Howie, John Humphrey, J. Keall, T. E. Lescher, E. W. Lucas, J. D. Marshall, Harry Martin, W. E. Mason, W. B. Nelson, H. R. Proctor, H. Skinner, W. A. Storey, and W. J. U. Woolcock. We shall have more to say next week about them and what they are expected to do.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir David Burnett) and the Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs and their ladies, will be present at the reception by the President and Mrs. John C. Umney in the Guildhall on Monday evening, July 21. So many applications have been received from pharmacists who desire to bring their friends to this reception that arrangements have been made for the issue of extra tickets at a charge of 5s. each. The musical arrangements for the reception, etc., are in the hands of Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, with the professional assistance of Mr. Arthur Crudge, who will conduct the Imperial Orchestra at the Guildhall. A concert of a rather special kind will also be given in the Art Gallery attached to the Guildhall. None who have not seen the pictures here should miss them.

## Spirits in Australia.

By an Australian Commonwealth Order dated August 8, 1911, spirit denatured by the addition of 1 per cent. of absolute phenol may be delivered free of duty for the use of public hospitals; with 5 per cent. of approved wood-naphtha, for the use of public museums; and methylated by the addition of not less than 5 per cent. of pure methyl alcohol, for the use of universities; provided that in each case the personal bond of the principal officer of the institution concerned, with one surety, be furnished that the spirit would be used for the purposes for which it was permitted. By an Order dated March 4, 1913, and recently issued, this Order is modified to the extent that the spirit used must be Australian (Excise) spirit only. If imported spirit is used it comes under Item No. 7 of the tariff. Another important amendment is that permission may be given to issue spirit methylated with carbolic acid to private hospitals in instances where the collector is satisfied as to the *bona fides*.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the item of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

A. McMullen & Co., Ltd., of 2 North Street, Bishop Stortford, have applied to the Herts County Council for a poison-licence.

Mr. Harold Edward Harrington, ironmonger, 1 York Street, Broadstairs, has applied to the Kent County Council for a poison-licence.

It is announced that Sir Joseph Beecham is the hitherto anonymous donor of the recent generous gift to the building fund of the Bedford College for Women, opened by the Queen on Friday, July 4.

The annual meetings of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Chemists' Defence Association will be held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on July 8, at 3 and 4 p.m.

A fire occurred on June 26 at the drug-store of Mr. S. H. Ghent, High Street, Tredworth, near Gloucester, owing to a preparation containing methylated spirit becoming ignited from a gas-stove. Damage estimated at between 40*l.* and 50*l.* was done.

The Hon. Secretary of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists (Mr. M. Bennett, 207 Burrage Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.) writes stating that members of the N.U.A.P. Union's Executive have under consideration the proposed Bill of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding an "assistant's" qualification, and that a meeting about it will be called soon.

Mr. T. E. Greenhalgh, chemist and druggist, manager for Messrs. Brewis & McIntosh, New Road, Portsmouth, had his face and eyes flooded with hydrochloric acid owing to the explosion of a Winchester of the acid which he was handling. He was at once taken to the hospital, and later on to his own home. The injuries are serious, but slight hopes are held out that he may recover his sight.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Thomas Rigby Greenough, B.A., A.I.C., has been appointed an assistant to the Liverpool City analyst, at a salary of 140*l.* per annum, increasing by 20*l.* annually to 180*l.*

In the County of Middlesex during the past quarter the following numbers of samples were analysed, and the figures in parentheses show the numbers adversely reported on: Formalin tablets 22 (12), camphorated oil 7 (1), and cream of tartar 7.

### Dispensers' Appointments.

Miss G. M. Jones has been appointed as dispenser at the Cardiff Union Workhouse, and Miss M. W. Horler at the Stockport Union Infirmary.

Mr. J. H. Heward has been appointed temporary dispenser at St. John's Hill Infirmary, Wandsworth, during the annual leave of Mr. A. Thomas.

Mr. G. F. Morrell, Ph.C., has been appointed by the Southwark Guardians temporary dispenser at their infirmary at Dulwich at a salary of 3*l.* per week. Mr. Morrell has performed the duties on previous occasions.

The Camberwell Board of Guardians have decided, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, to increase the salary forthwith of Mr. W. J. Clarke, dispenser at the infirmary, from 120*l.* to 140*l.* annually. Mr. Clarke is entitled to an increase of salary of 20*l.* in 1915.

### Birmingham Notes.

The General Medical Council has formally recognised the West Bromwich secondary school as a place where instruction can be obtained in chemistry, physics, and biology for medical and dental students.

Mr. Herbert W. Hall, younger son of Mr. E. H. Hall (Halls' Pharmacies, Ltd.), obtained a first-class pass in the recent First examination for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. of the University of Birmingham.

There has been a great run on quassia for wood-lice, green fly, and other garden-pests owing to the absence on holiday of Jupiter Pluvius. Eucalyptus oil is being

recommended for slugs. Dealers in photographic materials are very busy.

Mrs. Isabel Fox (49), of Birmingham, on June 25 added what she thought was some colouring preparation to a stew she was making for dinner. In consequence she, her husband, daughter, and two sons had to be treated at the Birmingham General Hospital for belladonna-poisoning, as the supposed colouring was a liniment containing this poison. The husband was able to return home, but the others had to be detained in the hospital.

#### Manchester Notes.

Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., have opened a new shop in Market Street, Manchester.

An order exempting chemists' shops from the provisions of the Shops Act, in so far as relates to weekly half-day closing, has been made this week by the Manchester City Council.

#### Contracts

Warwick Guardians.—Mr. C. Pratt, chemist, Warwick, for drugs.

Kendal Borough Hospital.—Mr. D. A. T. Dunlop, chemist, for drugs.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., Romsey, for drugs and surgical dressings.

Loddon and Clavering Guardians.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for the supply of disinfectants.

Whitby Education Committee.—Mr. W. Ruff, pharmacist, Whitby, appointed chemist for six months.

Guisborough Urban Council.—Mr. A. J. Leeming, pharmacist, Guisborough, appointed chemist for six months.

Cheltenham Guardians.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for rolled sulphur, at 10s. per cwt.; McDougall Bros. for disinfectant fluid, at 2s. per lb.

Warrington Town Council.—United Alkali Co., Ltd., for a supply of from 450 to 500 tons of de-arsenicated sulphuric acid at 1*l.* 19s. per ton.

Isle of Wight Board of Guardians.—Timothy White Co., Ltd., Mr. D. F. Ritchie, Ph.C., Newport, and Millidge & Son, chemists, Newport, for druggists' goods.

Holywell Guardians.—Mr. John Carman, chemist, Holywell, for the supply of charcoal (fumigating) at 9s. per cwt. Mr. D. Hughes, chemist, Holywell, for carbola-cene at 2s. 3*d.* per gal.

#### From Various Courts.

At Otley Police Court last week, Thomas Jackson (65), described as a chemist's assistant, Yeadon, but stated to have been out of work for three years, was bound over as a first offender on being charged with stealing coal from the railway-station yard at Guiseley.

At the London Sessions on June 25, Alexander Rae Mitchell (35), chemist's assistant, pleaded guilty to having stolen a bottle of mixture and other articles, the property of Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd., his employers; and Patrick Lawrence (37), described as a druggist, of Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, was convicted of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Each was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

**Three Counties.**—The annual meeting of the Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross Counties Pharmaceutical Association was held in Stirling last week, Mr. R. Gordon Drummond presiding. Mr. James Ferrier submitted his report to the Secretary, which was satisfactory, and the Treasurer's statement showed a small debit balance. The reports were adopted. The following office-bearers were elected: *President*, Mr. R. Gordon Drummond (Falkirk); *Vice-President*, Mr. John Raffan (Stirling); *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. James Ferrier (Grazingmouth); *Committee*, Messrs. Thomas Lyon (Falkirk), John Skinner (Stirling), Robert Ormiston, Wm. Robertson (Alloa), and Wm. Dow (Kinross). Five pharmaceutical committees were appointed for the districts of the Association: Stirling County, Stirling Burgh, Falkirk Burgh, and Clackmannan and Kinross Counties. A discussion as to business on early-closing day took place, and a special meeting was subsequently held on June 26, when it was decided that the pharmacies should not be reopened after 1 p.m. on Wednesdays; that is to say, the evening hours would be discontinued.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

There is talk of a new pharmaceutical establishment being started in Donegal.

A second doctor has arrived in Londonderry in connection with the dispute between the local medical practitioners and the Federation of Benefit Societies.

A fire in Tuam on June 3 threatened the establishment of Messrs. Stafford Bros., chemists, but the flames were checked in time to prevent serious damage being done.

The Irish Local Government Board has sanctioned payment to Mr. Wm. Mitchell for his services as temporary compounder of medicines at William Street Dispensary, Londonderry.

At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on July 2, Mr. John McBirney, Ph.C., was appointed examiner in chemistry, in succession to Dr. Bronté, whose term of office has expired.

Applications for licences to store petroleum have been lodged with the Police Committee of Belfast Corporation by Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., chemists and druggists, North Street, and Messrs. W. Dobbin & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, North Street, and have been referred to the city surveyor for report as to the accommodation.

On June 26 at the Summer Commencements of the University of Dublin, Trinity College, Alderman Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.D., had his B.A. conferred, and at the same time Mr. R. Stafford Conyngham, Ph.C., B.A., youngest son of Mr. Henry Conyngham, Ph.C., managing director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin, had his M.A. degree conferred.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

Plans for the alteration of the shop in Reform Street, Dundee, taken by Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., are now under consideration of the Town Council.

Pharmacy, in spite of a few assertions to the contrary, seems to be in a flourishing condition in some of the smaller towns (with one or two exceptions) near Edinburgh. Musselburgh and similar towns with a large mining population are experiencing a very quiet time, owing to the strike at Leith; but one little town, which formerly contrived to support one chemist, now obviously manages to give three men a living. Taking things as a whole, however, the shops in the counties near the capital now appear to be paying their way and more, if one may judge from the well-stocked, spick-and-span appearance most of them present to an appreciative world.

#### Edinburgh.

Locums just now seem to be as scarce as highly profitable insurance scrips. From all parts of Scotland wholesalers are receiving demands for relieving pharmacists.

Another botanical excursion of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held on Wednesday, June 25, Colinton being the place and Mr. William Duncan the leader.

Mr. G. Harold Lunan, elder son of Mr. George Lunan, Ph.C., F.C.S., has passed the Final examinations for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. of the Edinburgh University. He has gone right through his curriculum without failure, taking honours in many of his class examinations.

Dr. Williamson, in his annual report, deals in interesting fashion with the city's health. Cancer and phthisis were both responsible for about the same number of deaths, and the notifications of persons tainted with those scourges were (as was the annual death-rate) highest in the overcrowded wards of the city.



Edinburgh doctors are up in arms against a proposal by the Public Health Committee of the Town Council to appoint an assistant medical officer of health to deal with tuberculosis cases under the Insurance Act and also of the uninsured. Notwithstanding the doctors' protest, the committee have recommended that the appointment be made. At a special meeting of the Edinburgh Burgh Insurance Committee on June 23 the matter was discussed, and the Corporation scheme was approved by the narrow margin of 21 to 19.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. ANDRÉ LIOT, preparator of chemistry at the Rouen Hospices, has qualified for his degree of Doctor of Pharmacy with a thesis on the Apothecaries of Dieppe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

FREEMAN'S LEMON-POWDER.—M. Amram Bernard has been fined 12*l.* by the Paris Police Courts for selling lemon-powder which contained no trace of lemon—peel, fruit, or pip. The interest of the case to British commerce lies in the fact that the packets were marked "Freeman's Lemon-powder," and he declared that he received it from Freeman & Hildyard, as to which the Magistrate said:

"The firm of Freeman & Hildyard, of which Sir William Treloar, ex-Lord Mayor of London, is chairman, affirms that the lemon-powder was sent pure. The accused has, in defiance of his engagements, substituted paper bags for the Freeman package. He admits he added powdered sugar to the product."

FRENCH WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—M. Michel, President of the Paris General Association of Wholesale Druggists, having accepted an invitation to the annual banquet of the Marseilles Druggists' Syndicate, was received with much cordiality. He mentioned on his return that he had profited by this journey to sound his Southern *confrères* as to the possibility of federating Parisians and Marseillais. The matter is being studied, and, he hoped, favourably. The Marseilles Syndicate comprising no fewer than 128 wholesale druggists, the subject is an interesting one, especially as it is pretty certain that should this federation become an accomplished fact, other provincial Associations would follow the example of Marseilles and join hands with the Parisian group.

THE SERUM QUESTION has cropped up again at the Academy of Medicine, where the application of MM. Chantemesse and Vincent for permission to distribute or sell their serums was favourably reported on by M. Roux on behalf of the committee nominated to study this special question. Professor Blanchard remarked that Dr. Chantemesse prepares the serum in his own laboratory at the Faculty of Medicine. This is the first instance of a serum being thus prepared in a State establishment. Is there no objection to such a practice? Professor Chantemesse replied that he has never made, and never intends to make, profit from his serum, and asked where it could be better or more carefully made. He gives it away to all doctors who apply, and merely asked for the legal authorisation to "give away or sell"—the text of the Act. The permission was granted.

CONTROL OF COCAINE AND MORPHINE.—Recent arrests and prosecution for the illegal sale of cocaine, morphine, etc., have aroused public opinion on this subject, and, as usual, the Government is called upon to make new laws and regulations of a Draconian nature. The matter has been discussed at a meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' General Association, and fears were expressed that some drastic measure of a nature to handicap the drug-trade would be put forward—for instance, the extension to cocaine and morphine of the present "complicated and uncommercial" régime applied to opium. Existing laws, the Association considers, would amply suffice (were they really and severely applied) to regulate home traffic. The only steps required were as regards importation. At a Paris commission agent's 6 lb. of cocaine was seized. It had passed the frontier simply declared as "chemicals." These

declarations were usually made by frontier Customs and transport agents. The remedy would seem to be to require that all chemicals should be exactly labelled with a specific sum, that every packet sent by parcel-post should be accompanied by a declaration, and that the Customs examination should take place not at the frontier, where these agencies exist, but in a Custom-house in the interior of France. It was finally decided that M. Michel and M. Mathurin (President and Secretary of the Wholesale Druggists' Association) should consult with some of the officials at the Ministry and the Prefecture, and draft a regulation to be submitted to the authorities, with a view to checking abuses without unduly interfering with legitimate and honest commerce in drugs.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. HENRY WATERS has been presented with a gold watch by his fellow-pharmacists of Ottawa, in commemoration of his twenty-five years' service on the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY ACT CASE.—At Montreal, Paul Bergeron, proprietor of the St. Catherine Pharmacy, St. Catherine Street West, was fined \$100 and costs for keeping open a pharmacy without being qualified. Defendant stated that a qualified man was in charge, but he was stated to have falsely put forward the names of qualified persons as proprietors, whereas the pharmacy belonged to him.

THE USE OF A NAME.—Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia, are seeking, in the Practice Court, Montreal, to restrain Frank Wyeth Horner and the Frank Wyeth Horner Co., Ltd., from using the name Wyeth in connection with business carried on in Canada. Petitioners also take objection to the fact that numerous preparations manufactured by the respondents, and containing ingredients more or less similar to those put up by petitioner, bear names somewhat similar to those affixed to petitioner's goods. According to the allegations made in the pleadings, it would appear that F. W. Horner was for some time head chemist in the local branch of the John Wyeth & Brother Co., but later started out on his own account and became associated with the respondent company.

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

JAPAN AND ITALY have concluded a commercial treaty which specifies, *inter alia*, that the essential oils of orange, lemon, bergamot, orange, mandarin, etc., and mercury when imported from Italy into Japan are to be free of duty; olive oil in can or barrel will pay 1.70 yen per 100 kin.

THE QUARTER'S TRADE.—The imports of "drugs, chemicals, medicines, compounds or preparations thereof, and explosives" into Japan during the three months ended March amounted in value to 9,694,000 yen, as compared with 8,421,918 yen and 6,939,398 yen during the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. The exports of "drugs, chemicals, medicines, pigments, and coatings" during the above period were valued at 6,705,693 yen, as compared with 5,326,851 yen and 5,123,549 yen during 1912 and 1911 respectively.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.—At Calcutta on June 6, C. H. Booth, a European, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 1,000 (in default, further imprisonment for three weeks), for illegally importing 491 oz. of cocaine into Calcutta in January last. It was stated that the drug was brought from Europe in the s.s. *Borneo*, concealed in five bales of old clothes. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and consisted entirely of documents, including one letter stated to be in the accused's handwriting. This he denied, and it was also asserted that the whole matter was a "got-up" case. His counsel immediately applied for a case for appeal, which was granted. Mr. Booth being released.

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Safety Razors.**—The House of Lords on June 30 dismissed the appeal of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. against the Anglo-American Trading Co., Ltd., and Bent & Parker, Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, 1913, I., 508). The action related to an alleged infringement by the respondents of the appellants' patent. Their Lordships held that actual infringement had not been established.

**Work-girl's Death Damages.**—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., a claim was made on June 30 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, by John Freeman against John Morgan Davis & Sons, chemical manufacturers, 278 Bishopsgate, E.C., to recover damages for the loss by death of his daughter Maud (14), who was in the service of the respondents. Mr. D. White, for the applicant, stated that on April 4 the girl was in the service of the respondents at 5s. a week, and was allowed to stay on the premises during her dinner-hour. While she stood in front of a stove her apron caught fire, and she was burned to death. As she gave her parents all her money, and they returned her sixpence, the father claimed damages for the loss which he had incurred by the girl's death, she being a "dependent" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Berryman, for the defendants, said that the death did not arise out of the employment. Mrs. Freeman, in her evidence, admitted that it cost her more than 4s. 6d. a week to clothe and maintain her. Mr. Berryman said that was an end of the case. Judge Rentoul feared so. Mr. White urged that the Court could look to the future earnings of the girl. Judge Rentoul did not think so. The Act did not contemplate any money being given for the mere death of the girl, said as it was. He found for the respondents, who did not ask for costs.

### High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

#### MEND-IT v. MENDINE.

In the Chancery Division on June 27, Mr. Justice Eve had before him a motion by Francis Wood Coombe, trading as the Adhesive Supply Co. and the Mendine Co., against Mendit, Ltd., of Netchells, Birmingham, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the plaintiff's trade-mark, consisting of the word "Mendine" applied to liquid glue or adhesive preparations, and from selling under the name "Mend-it" any such preparation in collapsible tubes not of the plaintiff's manufacture. The plaintiff's case was that confusion had arisen in the minds of the public; that orders for "Mend-it" had been sent to them; and that the defendants' goods had been supplied to customers who asked for the plaintiff's goods on the ground that they were just as good. After hearing counsel on both sides, his Lordship said he was not satisfied with the evidence on behalf of the defendants. There must be a speedy trial, or else he would grant the injunction. After discussion his Lordship gave directions for pleadings to be delivered, and ordered the case to stand over until July 11, when he would fix an early day for the trial.

#### MENTHOL AWARD SET ASIDE.

Justices Ridley and Coleridge, in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Monday, had before them the matter of Danckwerts v. French & Plucknett, which was before the Court last month. It was a motion on behalf of the claimant, Mr. Danckwerts, to set aside an arbitrators' award. Mr. Schiller, for Mr. Danckwerts, said he trades in London and Hamburg in the name of J. Winckler. Messrs. French & Plucknett, the respondents, are produce brokers, of Mincing Lane, and they were represented by Mr. Henlé. The dispute had arisen out of a consignment of ten cases of menthol-crystals (Suzuki or Kobayashi) shipped from Japan. The bill of lading mentioned three optional ports of landing the goods—Havre, London, and Hamburg. In this case the crystals were intended to be landed at Havre, but were taken on to Hamburg, which was the termination of the steamer's voyage. The goods had, in fact, passed through several hands, including those of Messrs. Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., brokers, and

being interested parties they were now represented by Mr. E. Chater. The dispute went to arbitration, the result being unfavourable to Mr. Danckwerts, and it also went to the Committee of the General Produce Brokers' Association, who, according to the claimant, had failed to rectify the matters complained of. The grounds upon which it was sought to set aside the award were that the claimant had not been heard and that the award had reference to matters which were not submitted.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Ridley said it did appear that the arbitrators had come to their decision without hearing the claimant. He (the Judge) did not see how one could decide against a man without hearing him on the question in dispute. The result was unsatisfactory, and the award must be set aside.

Mr. Justice Coleridge concurred.

#### BRIGHTON CHEMIST'S ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., governing director of W. H. Gibson, Ltd., chemists, King's Road, Brighton, and Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, was the plaintiff in an action for damages for alleged libel brought against the proprietors of the London "Daily Express," and mentioned on Friday, June 27, to Mr. Justice Bailhache in the King's Bench Division.

The action was settled, and Mr. McCardie, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Gibson, said the few words he would say would relieve the Court of the case. The plaintiff is a well-known chemist, who carries on business in King's Road, Brighton. He is one of the best chemists in that town. He had brought that action to recover damages for alleged libel against the "Daily Express" in the following circumstances. In September last a young gentleman named Hugh Trevanion died at Hove at the age of twenty-seven years. An inquest was held, and the jury found that he died from an overdose of veronal. Apparently the matter had passed out of the public mind, but the relatives of the young man were not satisfied with the verdict, for on January 14 of this year an order was obtained from the High Court that a fresh inquest would be held. Prior to that the Home Secretary had given an order for the exhumation of the body. The application to the High Court aroused great interest, and was fully reported in the newspapers, as were also the subsequent proceedings. On January 15 the following appeared in the "Daily Express," and constituted the cause of action:

"For a long time Mr. Trevanion had been subject to sleeplessness, and had used drugs, notably veronal, before going to bed. He obtained it in cachets from London, and also from Mr. W. A. Gibson, of King's Road, Brighton. He used sometimes to buy it in large quantities, Mr. Gibson said; but there was nothing in that, for it was put up in cachet form, which makes it easy to determine the correct dose. Veronal is regarded as an eminently safe drug for those who suffer from insomnia, and it would require an enormous dose to have harmful effects."

That, proceeded counsel, was attributed to perhaps the best known chemist in Brighton as being a statement he made to a reporter representing the "Daily Express." It was the exact opposite of Mr. Gibson's views. He had never said a word to any reporter on the matter. For years and years he had regarded veronal as a highly dangerous drug; he had refused to dispense it unless ordered by a medical man, and he had acted as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in the endeavour to get the drug put on the list of poisons under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Having regard to that fact, and the fact that for twenty years the plaintiff had been president of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, the statement that was attributed to him was one of great seriousness. He issued a writ, feeling that the report was an aspersion upon him. He had received a host of letters, not only from medical men but from members of the general public, in which he was told that his statement in the newspaper was calculated to do great harm. The newspaper proprietors felt that they could not contest the action. They admitted that no interview had taken place between the plaintiff and their reporter, and they took a strong attitude with regard to the action.



of the reporter in attributing the statement to Mr. Gibson. The defendants had agreed to pay a substantial amount as damages, and to pay the costs; and, in addition, Baron Profumo would make a statement on behalf of the newspaper withdrawing in the fullest possible manner any suggestion against the wisdom and ability of Mr. Gibson as a chemist, and expressing their great regret that the words had been published.

Baron Albert Profumo, on behalf of the defendants, said he wished to express the great regret of the proprietors of the "Daily Express" at the appearance in their newspaper of the statement complained of. The statement was accepted from a reporter whom his clients regarded as being thoroughly reliable. Directly the mistake was known to them they made an apology and correction in a prominent part of the newspaper. It was not their intention to cast an aspersion upon Mr. Gibson's character as a chemist or upon his personal integrity. The insertion of the statement was due to inadvertence, and his clients wished to express their great regret.

The record was then withdrawn.

Mr. McCardie said that veronal had since been added to the list of poisons controlled by the Act of 1868.

### Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

#### ILLEGAL COMPOUNDING.

At Belfast Police Courts on June 30 summonses were brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against John B. Sweeney, druggist, 90 Albert Bridge Road, (1) for having kept open shop for compounding medical prescriptions on May 10, and (2) for having kept open shop for retailing medical prescriptions on the same date, he not being a person properly qualified on that behalf. Mr. Joseph Donnelly appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant appeared in person.

In opening the case Mr. Donnelly said that the prosecution was brought under Section 30 of the 1875 Act. It appeared that the premises, 90 Albert Bridge Road, were up to a short time ago in the occupation of Mr. Porter, a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Sweeney acquired the interest of the business from Mr. Porter, and is at present studying for the examination of pharmaceutical chemist. On May 10 the inspector of the Society sent a woman in with a prescription to have it compounded, and defendant compounded it. He had written admitting the facts, and had undertaken to blot out the name of Porter on the signboard above the shop, and in these circumstances he (Mr. Donnelly) was authorised to ask for a conviction on only one of the summonses.

Inspector McGlennon having corroborated this statement in the witness-box,

The Stipendiary asked if they had no power to make any recommendation as to a reduction of the fine.

Mr. Donnelly: No, your Worships; it is a fixed penalty.

The Magistrates convicted on one summons, imposing a fine of 5*l.*, with 20*s.* costs; the other summons being withdrawn.

On the application of Mr. Donnelly one-third of the penalty was directed to be paid to Inspector McGlennon.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

#### ALLEGED FALSE REGISTRATION.

At Bow Street Police Court on June 27, Edward William Roberts, New Road, Woolwich, was summoned before Mr. Hopkins for forging an application to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the restoration of a name to the Register of Chemists and Druggists, under the Pharmacy Acts; and for unlawfully procuring himself to be registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by making and producing a false and fraudulent representation in writing that he was Frederic Lancelot Roberts. Mr. Lawless supported the summons on behalf of the Society; Mr. Margetts appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lawless said it was alleged that the defendant's real name is Edward William Roberts, and that he had been personating his brother, Frederic Lancelot Roberts, for many years. In 1891 Frederic Lancelot Roberts pre-

sented himself for the Minor examination, and, having passed, he was put on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. In June of the same year the defendant tried to pass a similar examination, but failed. In 1899 the Society received certain information, and they sent two registered letters to Mr. Frederic Lancelot Roberts's last known address, at Sebert Road, Forest Gate. They were both returned unopened, and the Society accordingly struck his name off the register. In 1908 it was discovered that the defendant was dispensing drugs at New Road, Woolwich, where he was employed by a Mr. Harwood. Mr. Waldock, an inspector employed by the Society, went to the shop in February, and there saw the defendant serve a poison. The Society, through their solicitors, wrote to Mr. Harwood and the defendant demanding a 5*l.* penalty. The defendant called upon the solicitors to the Society, and made a statement. Owing to what he said, they forwarded to Roberts an application form for the restoration of his name to the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The defendant represented himself to be Frederic Lancelot Roberts, and in consequence of what he said that name was restored to the list on April 4, 1908, on the payment of a fee of one guinea. Things went on in a satisfactory way until early in the present year, when certain facts came to the knowledge of the Society. Mr. Waldock went to the shop at Woolwich, and made a purchase from the defendant. In the course of conversation the defendant told Mr. Waldock that his name was Frederic Lancelot Roberts. He had, he said, a brother named Edward William Roberts, but he went to India some years ago, and he did not know whether he was dead or alive. The defendant added that he passed his examination in 1891, and that his brother failed. According to information in the possession of the Society the reverse was the case.

Mr. Pengelly, the manager of a drug-store in High Street, Plumstead, gave evidence on subpoena as to seeing the defendant sign in 1897 a witnessed document in the name of Edward William Roberts. He had not sent that document to the Society, but he had told them he had it in his possession.

Benjamin Herbert Harwood, Bromley Road, Shortlands, who attended on subpoena, said he was in business for about twenty years in New Road, Woolwich. The defendant dispensed medicines for him during nearly the whole of that time. He sold his business to the defendant two or three years ago. He appeared to be a thoroughly competent man. No complaint of incompetency on his part had ever been received, and he was greatly liked and respected by the customers.

Mr. Frederic Quarrell, of Thompson, Quarrell & Jones, solicitors for the Society, and Mr. Waldock also gave evidence corroborating the opening statement by Mr. Lawless, and a detective-sergeant having proved service of the summons, Mr. Margetts intimated that the defendant would reserve his defence.

The defendant was committed for trial, the Magistrate saying he was liable to be indicted for forgery, making a false declaration and attempting to obtain the restoration of a name under the Pharmacy Acts by false representations. The Magistrate added that he would accept the defendant's own recognisance in 100*l.* for his appearance at the trial.

## GAZETTE.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

GREEN, B., GREEN, M. P., and MORRIS, T., Clive Road, Cardiff, wholesale druggists and merchants, under the style of the Pipit Co.

WOOD, R., and DINGLE, H., Llanbedr and Barmouth, general medical practitioners, under the style of Wood & Dingle.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

BRERETON, J. E., Trevor Villa, Ammanford, medical practitioner.

WALTON, A., Fernlea, Grosvenor Square, Ashton-on-Mersey, chemist.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

**Re A. H. Jesser**, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor attended on July 3 before Mr. Registrar Hood at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had been required to fill further accounts, and the sitting was adjourned for three weeks.

**Re Herbert Goddard Dutton**, 69 Oxford Street, Southampton, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor (for particulars of whose failure see *C. & D.*, 1, 856 and 899) was concluded at the Southampton Bankruptcy Court last week, when the questions put to him by Mr. T. Easton, the Receiver, covered the ground already reported in respect to the causes of his failure—namely, his bad health and the financial difficulties he had got into through having had recourse to moneylenders.

**Re James Arthur Dawes White**, 174 Kingsland Road, N., Chemist and Druggist.—An application for an order of discharge was made by this bankrupt to Mr. Registrar Hood at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 2. The Official Receiver reported that the applicant failed in May 1910, with probable debts 847. 8s. 11d., and assets valued at 1207. 1s. 6d., which realised only 67. 14s. He traded from 1882 to the date of the receiving order, at first in partnership with a Mr. Gibbs, but from 1894 by himself. In 1906 he met with an accident, as the result of which he was detained in hospital for some months, and his business in consequence greatly declined. In February 1910 he was sued by the mortgagees of leasehold property in Stoke Newington, which he had acquired in 1894, and, being unable to meet the demand, he filed his petition. The bankrupt attributed his failure and insolvency to loss through his illness and to depreciation in the value of his property. As offences, the Official Receiver reported: (1) Insufficiency of assets to equal in value 10s. in the pound on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. His Honour upheld the report, and imposed a further suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**HULL CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5007., in 17 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by the Hull Chemical Co. at 107 Waverley Street, Hull. The first directors are M. E. Goltman and A. L. Burlin.

**E. N. FRANKENSTEIN & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 20,0007. Objects: To carry on the business of drysalters, chemists, druggists, oil and colour merchants, perfumers, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by E. N. Frankenstein & Co. at 26 Ropemaker Street, London, E.C. The first directors are J. Frankenstein, S. A. Frankenstein, and W. W. Donaldson.

**W. L. FOULSTON & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5,0007. Objects: To carry on the business of glass-bottle manufacturers and merchants, glass blowers and pressers, manufacturers of chemical, medical, and surgical utensils and appliances, etc. The first directors are W. L. Foulston (chairman), 86 Victoria Avenue, Hull, J. Dawson, A. H. Sutton, and J. A. Carllil.

**TAYLOR & CO. (BRIGHTON), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5007., in 17 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, pharmaceutical, chemical, medicinal, and other preparations, dry plates, papers, films, and photographic goods, photographic printers, etc. The subscribers are A. Sharp, 55D Terminus Road, Eastbourne, chemist, and T. W. Holloway, clerk. R.O., 59 North Street, Brighton.

### Company News.

**APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.**—The directors, after writing off all advertising expenditure, have resolved to recommend the payment of a balance dividend of 4½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 7 per cent. for the year ended March 31 last. They further recommend placing 20,0007. to the reserve, increasing this fund to 190,0007., and leaving 27,5087. 3s. 11d. to be carried forward to the current year, against 26,3017. 1s. 5d. last year.

**EASTMAN KODAK Co.**—The United States Government is, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, seeking dissolution, by receivership if necessary, of the Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey and the Eastman Kodak Co. of New York, which are charged with monopolising the photographic supplies trade and controlling 72 per cent. of the business in the United States. Mr. Eastman, president of the New York company, declares that his firm will adjust their methods of doing business to meet the charges preferred against them, but says they will refuse to dissolve.

## BIRTHS.

**ANDERSON.**—At 223 Chester Road, Sunderland, on June 26, the wife of Robert Anderson, pharmacist, of a daughter.

**FIELD.**—At Heatherleigh, Acacia Road, Bournville, on June 27, the wife of F. C. Field (Sangers, London), of a daughter.

**STEVENS.**—At 10 Osmond Gardens, Wallington, Surrey, on June 24, the wife of Harold B. Stevens, Ph.C., of a daughter.

**WATERS.**—At Victoria Place, Wick, on June 24, the wife of Robert S. Waters, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

**WESLEY.**—At the Alperton Pharmacy, Wembley, Middlesex, on June 29, the wife of John S. P. Wesley, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BLINKINSOP—BROOME GILES.**—At the Parish Church, Elstree, on June 28, by the Rev. A. E. Riddle, assisted by the Rector (the Rev. A. Eales), Phillip Blinkinsop, younger son of Mr. W. E. B. Blinkinsop, of Earlsfield Road, S.W., and of May & Baker, Ltd., to Annie Violet, only child of Mrs. W. Broome Giles, of Elstree, and the late Mr. W. Broome Giles.

**ODDIE—MOXON.**—At St. Philip's, Sydenham, London, S.E., on June 28, Major Sidney Oddie, chemist and druggist, 59 Penge Road, South Norwood, S.E., to Mary Ethel Moxon, of Sibford, only daughter of the late Mr. William Moxon, of Thurlaston, Rugby.

**TOCHER—JACKSON.**—At the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, by the Rev. T. Harvey, M.A., on June 28, John W. Tocher (T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works) to Isabella, only daughter of the late Matthew Jackson, pavement contractor, Edinburgh.

## DEATHS.

**COLLINS.**—At Colonia Cosmé, Santa Catalina, Paraguay, on May 25, Mr. Alfred Collins, chemist and druggist, aged fifty. Mr. Collins had for the past eight years been in business at Santa Catalina as Collins, Dale & Sharp, in the essential-oil industry. On May 25 he was found by the local *comisario* (or police superintendent) lying dead outside his stores. He had been shot in the back just below the left shoulder. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been robbery, for Mr. Collins was a popular man in the district, and had no enemies, being of the kindest disposition. Mr. Collins was apprenticed with Messrs. J. Savage & Co. at Bradford. He passed the Minor in 1887, gaining experience subsequently in Leeds and Dublin before going abroad. He was for some time in India. During the Boer war he was dispenser in the Wentworth Concentration Camp, and later was on the staff of the Royal Hospital at Durban. He lived in Shanghai during the Boxer rising.

**HOLMES.**—At 1 Newland Avenue, Hull, on June 29, Mr. Samuel Holmes, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Holmes's many years of experience were chiefly as dispenser for surgeons and at various institutions.



**TUCKER.**—At Cedar Court, Aldridge, on June 29, Mr. Roger Squier Tucker, formerly of Eccles, for over forty years representative of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, City Soap Works, Wapping, in the Midland and Northern counties, aged sixty-nine.

**WHITE.**—At Johannesburg, South Africa, recently, Mr. William White, Ph.C., corner of Kerk Street and Rissik Street, Johannesburg. Mr. White, who was born in Belfast, passed the Irish Licentiate examination in 1891. He went out to South Africa about ten years ago, and after a short stay at Cape Town he settled down in business in Johannesburg, registering in the Transvaal in 1905. He carried on business under the style of White & White, and had branches in several of the Reef towns. Mr. White died from cancer of the jaw. At the funeral on June 4 the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal was represented and sent a wreath. Our Belfast correspondent writes:

Mr. White was formerly one of the best-known chemists in Belfast. In his early days he was dispenser for the Belfast Board of Guardians at Romford Street Dispensary. Then he opened a medical hall in York Street, where he built up a large business. The late Drs. Johnson and Speer, two of the leading medical practitioners in the city, appointed him their dispenser, and he served them for a lengthy period.

**WHITEHOUSE.**—On June 16, Mr. Geo. L. Whitehouse, for many years in business as a chemist at Port St. Mary, Isle of Man.

**WILLAN.**—At Ealing, London, W., on June 18, Mr. James Henry Burton Willan, chemist and druggist, late of St. Albans, aged sixty-five. Mr. Willan passed the Modified examination in 1871.

## WILLS PROVEN.

**MR. JAMES CASTERTON, J.P.,** chemist and druggist, Market Rasen, who died on March 4, aged seventy-five, left estate valued at 1,879*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* gross.

**MR. GEORGE WATERS,** chemist and druggist, Queen Street, Amble, who died on December 18, left estate valued at 731*l.* gross, with net personality 463*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

**MR. FREDERICK RAIMES,** Hartburn Lodge, Stockton-on-Tees, chairman of Raimes & Co., Ltd., who died on February 21, left estate valued at 64,045*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, with net personality 23,200*l.*

**MR. JOHN JONES,** Grove Lodge, Wrexham, retired brewer, formerly in business as a chemist, who died on April 6, left estate of the gross value of 302,607*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 256,375*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

**MR. HENRY CHARLES OLDFIELD KIVER,** Overstrand, South-end, and 5 Fen Court, London, E.C., China and Colonial broker, who died on June 2, left estate valued at 6,659*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* gross, with net personality 6,195*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

**MR. J. C. REINHARDT,** Grove House, St. George's Terrace, Leeds, formerly in business as a chemist, who died on April 8, left estate of the gross value of 5,350*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 4,779*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

**MR. ALFRED HUGH HARMAN,** Grayswood Place, Haslemere, founder of the Ilford Photographic Plate Co., who died on May 23, left estate of the gross value of 333,739*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 266,317*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

**MR. EDWARD STRAUS JOHNSTONE,** Ph.C., the Midland Hotel, Manchester, a director of Messrs. Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., who died on May 19, intestate and a bachelor, aged forty-five, left estate valued at 6,714*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personality 6,780*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

**MR. JOHN JEFFERY JOHNS,** chemist and druggist, 184 High Street, Southampton, who died on April 4, left estate of the gross value of 98,170*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 82,996*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. Henry Benjamin Jeffery Johns, Ph.C., Mr. E. J. Flemington, and Mr. T. H. Perkins. To his son Henry Benjamin Jeffery Johns he left 4,000*l.*, the goodwill of his business, plant, stock-in-trade, and book debts, his freehold business premises, 184 High Street, Southampton, and leasehold business premises, 186 Above Bar and in Bargate Street, Southampton, and the balance on his business account at bank, subject to the payment of his business liabilities, and his farm known as Pendavey Farm, Camelford, Cornwall. All other his property he left as to one-fourth upon trust for his son Henry Benjamin Jeffery Johns and one-eighth upon trust for each of his six other children.

## TRADE NOTES.

**MESSRS. JULES DENOUE & Co.,** Carlton Works, Peckham, London, S.E., publish in this issue revised prices for santal-oil capsules, plain and compound.

**GREENWICH LEMONADE.**—Particulars regarding window-displays may be obtained by sending a postcard to the manufacturers at 209 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich.

A REDUCTION in price of "Prana" Sparklet "C" bulbs is intimated in this issue by Aerators Ltd., "Prana" Sparklet Works, Upper Edmonton, London, N.

**MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.** intimate that their offices, warehouses, and laboratories at Coleman Street and East Ham will be closed on Saturday, July 5, for their employes' annual excursion.

"REGINA" SPECIALISED SOAPS.—Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, London, S.W., make an interesting announcement in our advertisement pages regarding a campaign of publicity of their "Regina" series which is about to commence.

**APENTA IN THE TROPICS.**—To counteract the chronic constipation from which Europeans suffer in West Africa, Professor Dr. Külz, Imperial Government Physician, Cameroons, states that he gives the preference to Apenta Water. This is a point which chemists in malarial districts might bear in mind.

**AMERICAN PROPRIETARIES.**—The new annual list of the American Drug-stores Co., 24 Orange Street, London, W.C., has been considerably enlarged this year, and now extends to over eighty pages. It is a necessity for chemists who have to cater for our American visitors. In many cases the trade prices of the preparations have been reduced.

**MESSRS. CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co.,** 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., intimate in connection with the registration of their business as a private limited company, that Mr. Chas. Zimmermann will act as sole managing director, and Mr. W. Boltz and Mr. W. A. Beckley will act as directors. The conversion has been made partly for family reasons and partly to enable certain members of their staff, who have been for many years closely associated in the management, to acquire a financial interest in the business.

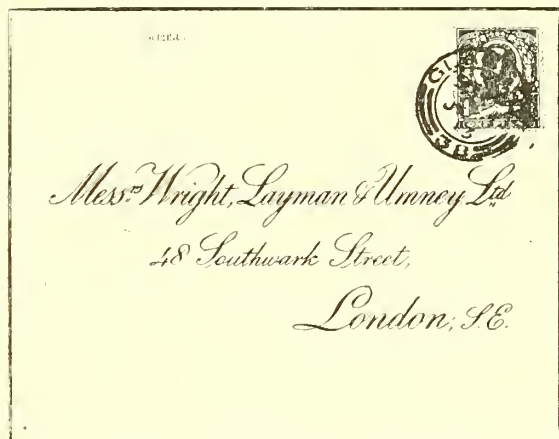
**CASCADE SPONGE.**—An improvement in indiarubber sponges has just been placed on the market by Mr. H. A. Wanklyn, 17 Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., under the name of the "Cascade." This is a nicely shaped ovoid indiarubber sponge, with a hollow centre, and perforated to allow water to escape. Thus, in addition to the usual water-absorbing property, an additional reservoir of water is afforded and the refreshing effect of this toilet adjunct much enhanced. We are informed that the sponges stand the test of wear. The "Cascade" sponge is made in eight sizes, selling at from 7*s.* 9*d.* to 42*s.* a dozen.

**LABELS.**—Messrs. Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., label printers, Blackfriars, London, S.E., have submitted some new series of labels which they have designed for "known, admitted, and approved remedies." One series is plate-engraved in the very best style, suitable for good businesses. The proper references to the B.P., P.F., or other recognised formularies can be added as desired by the chemist. The recommendation on each label is concisely worded and generally free from exaggeration or ambiguity. Foot-bath powder envelopes are another seasonable line. These are printed in red on cream-coloured ground, and alternative titles are offered—e.g., "Foot joy." Prices and samples can be obtained by any of our subscribers who apply for them.

**ANZORA CREAM.**—The present fashion of hairdressing by men requires an application which will keep the hair quite smooth, and the difficulty that many have is to get something that will do this without being objectionably oily. This is where the new Anzora cream comes in. It is a non-greasy application, which does what it is intended to do exceedingly well, keeping the hair in place and giving it a good lustre. It is specially intended for

refractory hair, and does not soil hats or pillows. Anzora cream is manufactured by the Anzora Perfumery Co., London, N.W., and retails at 1s. 6d. per bottle of about 6 oz., double size retailing at 2s. 6d. (P.A.T.A. terms). We are much struck with the originality and prodigality of the advertising matter which the manufacturers supply to retailers. Besides a booklet by Mr. Charles S. Lewis, entitled "Judged by the Georges," there is a series of showcards, including one which displays a bottle of the cream, and a cut-out card depicting a modern young man in the act of dressing and holding a bottle of the cream in his hand.

THE HANDWRITING COMPETITION which Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (proprietors of Wright's Coal-tar Soap and its congeners), have recently been conducting must have stimulated the sales of the popular soap and



brought many new customers into chemists' shops. It has also brought under the notice of the adjudicators many fine specimens of handwriting, as may be judged by the annexed reproduction of the envelope in which the first prize-winner, Mr. Robert A. Tilly, 112 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, addressed his letter acknowledging the ten-guinea prize. The letter itself was as beautifully written and in much smaller writing, the delicacy of which would suffer in the reproduction-process. It is quite apparent that the art of beautiful handwriting is not obsolete.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

IT WAS Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., not Mr. Kirkby, who superintended the Fairchild Scholarship examination at Manchester.

MR. JAMES DAVIES, General Secretary of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Australasia, will spend this month in England.

MISS BOWERS, daughter of Mr. R. W. Bowers, of Bowers Bros., Ltd., as a member of the Camberwell Alexandra Day Committee, took an active part in last week's very successful day's sale of wild roses.

FOLK-LORE.—There is a curious old French superstition with respect to the iris; it is that a seventh son born without a daughter intervening is always marked somewhere on his body with a figure of the flower, and that his touch or breath is a cure for the king's evil.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.—A pamphlet, which should be of considerable value and interest to all exporters of goods to the States, has just been issued by Messrs. R. F. Downing & Co. It shows, in parallel columns, the duty on every article included in the present U.S. Customs tariff, compared with the new rates as proposed by the revised tariff law which has recently passed the Lower House of Congress. A copy of the pamphlet may be obtained free on application to R. F. Downing & Co., 17 Garlick Hill, London, E.C.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on July 2. The Treasurer gave a hopeful view of the Society's financial position, but Mr. Rogers, the new Chairman of the Benevolent Fund, reported that subscriptions have fallen off as compared with last year. It has been arranged that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance is to occupy the rooms vacated by the "Journal" publishing staff and pay an annual rent for them of 25l. The head-masters of secondary schools are to be circularised regarding the attractions of the calling of a pharmacist. The scheme for the next delegates' meeting in London in May 1914 was approved of. Mr. W. Bates was elected Divisional Secretary for Southampton. There were fifteen candidates for the Jacob Bell scholarships, and the winners are C. J. Eastland and A. J. Somer. The Martindale Silver Medal for Pharmacy was awarded to C. E. Corfield, and Miss Beatrice Yates received the C. J. Hewlett Exhibition. She received as well two bronze medals for chemistry. A committee was appointed to draft a Bill for setting up a qualification for pharmacists' dispensers.

THE Councillors present were Mr. E. White (President), Mr. A. S. Campkin (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, L. M. Parry, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sergeant, and T. A. White. Of the absentees it was explained that Mr. C. B. Allen is indisposed and that Mr. Gilmour was unable to be present owing to pressure of business.

### APPRECIATIONS.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the PRESIDENT announced that he had received letters of appreciation from Mr. R. Brembridge, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, and Dr. Chas. Symes. Mr. Cuff also thanked the Council for their letter of sympathy.

### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Eleven persons were elected members of the Society, and the same number of student associates, while 124 persons were restored to their former position in the Society. Three persons had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

### FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was next presented by Mr. W. H. GIBSON, the Treasurer. This showed that the receipts of the General Fund during June amounted to 2,802l. 4s. 6d., made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 84l. 11s.; subscriptions, 137l. 11s.; "Journal" and publications, 663l. 3s. 6d.; restoration fees, etc., 12l. 5s.; registration fees, 48l. 6s.; examination fees, 1,849l. 1s.; school fees, 7l. 7s. After making the payments authorised by the Council last month there remained a balance of 1,886l. 18s. 9d., from which the following payments were recommended to be made: "Journal" and publications, 623l. 19s. 9d.; stationery, etc., 60l. 8s. 9d.; current expenses, 300l.; salaries, etc., 366l. 0s. 4d.; school and examinations, 65l. 6s. 11d.; law and professional charges, 34l. 17s. 4d.; house, 1l. 19s. 6d.; library, 1l. 16s. 6d.—a total of 1,454l. 9s. 1d. The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows: Current account, 337l. 8s. 5d.; donation account, 97l. 0s. 1d.; Orphan Fund, 30l. 6s.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Treasurer said that the balance appears smaller than it is really, as 3,000l. was placed on deposit with the bank last month. The payments are smaller by nearly 400l.,



and he hoped that soon it would be possible to put more money on deposit. The usual monthly payments on behalf of the "Journal" and publications will practically cease from that date. There is little owing by the "Journal," but there is money to be collected.

The report was adopted.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The PRESIDENT, in calling for the report of the Benevolent Fund, congratulated Mr. Rogers on his election to the chairmanship. The report was considered in committee, after which Mr. ROGERS, moving the adoption of the report, said that the finances are not as satisfactory as he could wish. The subscriptions received were less than at the corresponding period last year, while the payments were larger. The future is not so assured as it might be. Grants were made in three cases amounting to 41*l*. One annuitant died during the month.

The report was adopted.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON mentioned that the committee desire votes and influence on behalf of a child of Mrs. Furber, of Bath, who is seeking election to the Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton.

#### LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next considered. The report recommended that permission be given for those students of the School of Pharmacy who fail in the Minor examination this week to be admitted without payment to a revision class for about a fortnight in September. The sum of five guineas was recommended to be contributed to the International Commission on Publication of Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data. The librarian was instructed to make a list of books which can be dispensed with from the library, so as to make room for acquisitions. An account for 1*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. for house repairs was approved of. The committee considered the future arrangements of the Society's premises vacated by the publishing staff of the "Journal," and agreed that as a preliminary arrangement these rooms be loaned to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance at a nominal rent of 25*l*. per annum, estimated to cover rates and taxes paid for that part of the building. A pamphlet, "How to Become a Pharmacist," is to be sent to the head-masters of secondary schools throughout England and Wales, with a letter drawing attention to pharmacy as a career.

Mr. GIFFORD: Why send the pamphlets only to masters? Why not also to head-mistresses? (Laughter).

THE PRESIDENT: For the purpose of this recommendation you may consider that "he" includes "she." (Laughter.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT said he was glad the committee had adopted the suggestion which was made by Mr. Black, of Bedford.

In response to a further inquiry by Mr. HAGON, the SECRETARY said that any member could be supplied with the pamphlet on request.

The report was adopted.

#### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The report of the meeting of this committee on June 3 was received and adopted; after which the report of the meeting on the previous day was presented in accordance with the new arrangement of the meeting day. This report stated that Mr. Neathercoat was re-elected chairman, and that the business before the committee was the consideration of a draft scheme for the meeting in May 1914 of delegates from local Associations. It is proposed that during the winter session local Associations shall appoint a delegate, one for each fifty members or part of that number—the names of the delegates to be submitted with resolutions for consideration at the meeting before April 15. From the resolutions sent in the Local Associations Committee will construct an agenda which will be published beforehand, so that delegates may, if necessary, ascertain the views of the Associations they represent. The meeting will be a private one, but an official report will be supplied for publication.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in moving the adoption of the report, said that although the last delegates' meeting was successful it carried with it some lessons which the Local Associations Committee have taken to heart with a view of avoiding any difficulties in future. The scheme recommended is a sound one, and should ensure a very successful conference next year.

Mr. ROWSELL suggested that the agenda should be submitted to the local Associations beforehand, so that the delegates could come prepared to discuss the various matters.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT explained that that was intended to be the procedure, and was why the dates were fixed so early.

Mr. PARRY said he could not agree that the last conference was successful judged from results, although it was from the point of attendance. It was stated that "bread-and-butter" matters were outside the scope of the conference, and on this account it would be well for the committee to indicate what subjects come within the purview of the meeting.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT said it is intended to improve on the last conference. The committee would be prepared to guide local Associations within wide margins, but did not wish it to appear that there is a desire to dictate what subjects should be discussed.

Mr. BILSON hoped the committee would see their way to admit chemists other than delegates to the meeting.

Mr. GIFFORD thought it better that local Associations should formulate the business without inspiration from the committee.

The report was adopted.

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. W. Bates was appointed Divisional Secretary for Southampton. Mr. BILSON and the PRESIDENT testified to the active interest which Mr. Bates takes in the work.

#### REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The REGISTRAR presented his monthly report, showing that he has during the month registered twenty apprentices or students.

#### SCHOOL STAFF.

The staff of the School of Pharmacy was reappointed, the only change being that Mr. R. E. Sharp takes the place of Mr. H. A. Taylor as Demonstrator of Pharmaceutics.

#### BELL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the Examiner for the Jacob Bell scholarships. There were fifteen candidates, of whom fourteen sat in London and one at Manchester. The minimum number of marks entitling for the scholarship is 400, and two competitors obtained more than that number of marks. These were Cyril Jack Eastland and Arthur Joseph Somer, who were recommended for the scholarships. There was one candidate for the Manchester scholarship, but he did not obtain the requisite number of marks, consequently no recommendation was made in this case.

The PRESIDENT, in submitting the resolution confirming the award, said it is to be regretted that the scholarships do not attract more competitors.

Mr. HAGON suggested that an investigation should be made into the conditions of the Manchester scholarship with a view of stimulating competition. The Fairchild scholarships have many more competitors than are obtained for the Jacob Bell scholarships.

The PRESIDENT said one difficulty is that not so many men are prepared to spend a year or eighteen months at the School of Pharmacy.

Mr. CUFF: But that does not apply to the Manchester scholarship.

Mr. ROWSELL said the matter was investigated some time back, but no recommendation was made.

Mr. HARRISON said investigation might be made as to what it is that prevents young men taking advantage of the Manchester scholarship.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON suggested that schoolmasters should be informed of these scholarships in the letter which it was proposed to send out.

Mr. GIFFORD thought that the conditions have been altered by the National Insurance Act. Already technical schools are arranging classes for the winter, and the awakening would show itself in the competitions.

Mr. HAGON said there were many candidates for the Fairchild scholarship from the Manchester district. His view was that the conditions, which require young men to return to their school-books, are not acceptable.

The PRESIDENT promised that the matter will be considered by the Library Committee.

Mr. F. W. Gamble, the Examiner for the competitions, was thanked for his services.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was next taken. As arranged at the last Council-meeting, the President and Secretary had had an interview regarding the disciplinary powers of the Council. It was arranged that material should be collected regarding the conditions of service of the officers of the Society. A communication from the Northumberland Association regarding rural areas under the National Insurance Act was handed to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance to be dealt with.

#### SCHOOL PRIZES.

The following recommendations for the school prizes were made as the result of recent examinations at the School of Pharmacy:

*Botany*.—Bronze medal, May Grimshaw; Certificates of honour, Beatrice Yates and Frank Wokes.

*Chemistry*.—Bronze medal, Beatrice Yates; Certificates of honour, May Grimshaw and C. E. Corfield=Norman Glover.

*Practical Chemistry*.—Bronze medal, Beatrice Yates; Certificates of honour, C. E. Corfield=May Grimshaw and T. W. Crosby.

*Materia Medica*.—Bronze medal, J. L. Lewthwaite; Certificates of honour, Beatrice Yates and G. F. Axon.

*Pharmacy*.—Martindale silver medal, C. E. Corfield, Certificates of honour, N. Glover and R. H. Collins.

The C. J. Hewlett exhibition was recommended to be awarded to Beatrice Yates.

#### ASSISTANT DISPENSERS BILL.

The committee also considered the report of the Departmental Committee on the drug supply to insured persons, and recommended that in accordance with the undertaking given to the House of Commons a Bill should be drafted for setting up a qualification for assistant dispensers. A committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Messrs. Allen, Currie, Rowsell, and Hagon, was appointed to co-operate with the Parliamentary Secretary in drafting the Bill and considering the introduction of the Bill into Parliament.

The report was adopted.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. E. M. Holmes was appointed to adjudicate in the matter of the Herbarium competition.

The North British Branch report of the annual meeting and election of the Executive was received.

Mr. CURRIE remarked that the statement of the Chairman at the annual meeting was masterly.

The Deputy-Coroner for Ipswich conveyed a rider of a jury that laudanum should be included in Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

This was left to the President to deal with.

The Educational Institute of Scotland wrote that it has been decided to raise the standard of the Preliminary examination for medical and dental students, and asking if the Pharmaceutical Society desired the standard raised or that it should remain as at present for pharmacy students.

The PRESIDENT said he would place the matter before the Boards of Examiners for their opinions.

The Colonial Office forwarded a copy of an amendment of the Medical Ordinance of the Leeward Islands.

This concluded the public business.

THE EXPORTS OF BERGAMOT, ORANGE, AND LEMON OILS from Messina during 1912 amounted to 374 tons, against 307 tons in 1911 and 129 tons in 1910. The United Kingdom received 76 tons.

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

**Baiss Bros.' Outing.**—The annual outing of the employees of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., took place on June 28 under ideal weather conditions, Hastings being the place visited. Dinner was well served at the Royal Oak Hotel, when wishes were heartily expressed for the prosperity of the firm. A coach drive was taken afterwards to Battle Abbey and back. London was regained at 9.30 p.m.

**The First Summer Outing** of the Banffshire Pharmaceutical Association took place on June 25, when members and friends journeyed to Cullen. Under the guidance of Mr. Clarke, the beautiful grounds of Cullen House—the seaside residence of the Earl of Seafield—were explored. The party afterwards returned to the Seafield Arms for refreshments. An impromptu concert followed, the interval until the hour of departure being thus enjoyably spent.

**A Tramway Trip.**—The annual outing of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association on June 28 took the form of a tramway ride to Kinver. The "Fighting Cocks" was the meeting-place, and at 2.30 a special car was waiting. Kinver being reached about 4 p.m. Tea was served at the "White Hart," and after tea Mr. Bills took half the party to see the church; the others went up the Idge, and then on to Nent Cave. Home was reached about 9.30 p.m.

**Stevenson & Howell's Outing.**—The annual excursion of the staff of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., on June 28 was again an unqualified success, the venue this year being Weymouth. The party travelled by special train from Waterloo, arriving at 11 a.m. Dinner and tea were served at the Burdon Hotel under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Croxford, one of the directors of the company. The toast of "The Firm," given by the Chairman, was received with much enthusiasm, a hearty vote of thanks being passed to the directors. The company afterwards dispersed to enjoy the local attractions.

**Leeds.**—The annual excursion of the Leeds Chemists' Association took place on June 25, Ilkley and Bolton Abbey being visited by motor char-à-banc. Starting at 2 p.m., the party was driven by way of Lawnswood, Otley, and the beautiful Wharfe valley. Tea was served at the Devonshire Arms Hotel. The ruins of the abbey were afterwards visited, the charming woods and ravine near by being at their best. The weather was fine, and four most enjoyable hours were spent in the woods and the abbey. The company included the new President (Mr. G. W. Overend) and the new Secretary (Mr. H. Gillegham).

**D., F. & Co. at Cricci.**—The annual excursion of the employees of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, took place on June 28 to Cricci, a special corridor train conveying the party of over two hundred. The brilliant sunshine made the fine scenery on the journey look its best. Lunch was served in the Millar Hall, and thereafter driving parties were formed, some visiting the famous Drummond Gardens and the Sma' Glen, while others contented themselves with roaming about the quiet spots in the vicinity. Having again concentrated, tea was served at 4.30, after which dancing and songs were indulged in till train time at 7 p.m.

**Hewlett's at Clacton.**—The staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., spent their twenty-fourth annual outing at Clacton on June 28. Following upon an early start, many of the party were able to indulge in bathing and boating during the morning. After dinner at the Criterion Hotel, Mr. Wilton proposed "Success to C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd." The Chairman (Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett), in replying, referred to the steady progress of the firm during the past year. He thanked the representatives and staff for their co-operation in assisting the firm to maintain its high position. The toast of "The Committee" was coupled with the name of Mr. Gillard, its hard-working Secretary. In the afternoon several excursions were made, and tea was served near the Old Priory of St. Osyth. The return journey was made at 7.30 p.m.

**Evans' at Clacton.**—The employees of Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., held their annual outing on June 28, when, favoured with brilliant weather, they spent a most enjoyable day at Clacton-on-Sea. Mr. T. Edward Lescher, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lescher, presided at dinner, which was served at Day's Restaurant. Mr. Andersen proposed the toast to "The Company," and Mr. Lescher, in responding, expressed the gratitude of the directors for the excellent manner in which the employees had coped with the pressure of work during the past few months. Telegrams of good wishes were read from Mr. E. A. Webb and Mr. H. E. Webb. The gathering was a very representative one, most of the company's travellers, including Mr. Nicholls from South Africa, being present.



**A Deeside Excursion.**—The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association observed their annual outing on June 25, the rendezvous being Potarch, Deeside. Leaving Aberdeen at 1.30 p.m. by motor char-à-banc, the members and lady friends journey by Skene, Carlogie, and Banchory, arriving at Potarch at 4 p.m. A cricket match between teams (mixed) captained by the President and Vice-President was soon in full swing. The Vice's team batted first, scoring taking place slowly but steadily, and eventually all were "quietly laid to rest." The President's team then took the field, and were just getting warmed to their work when the gong sounded for tea, which was served in a marquee in the hotel grounds. After tea the match was resumed, and ended in a draw, each side having scored thirty-four runs. The President (Mr. David Anderson) proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Stewart, convener of the Excursions Committee, for his efforts in making the outing a success. Mr. Stewart briefly replied. The return run by the south side of the Dee finished a most delightful trip.

**At Sudbury House.**—Mr. Frederick Boehm's business semi-jubilee was celebrated at his residence, Sudbury House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, on Saturday, June 23, when he and Mrs. Boehm received a party of friends, including the workers at 16 Jewry Street, to the number of about one hundred and fifty. The fine Old English garden which surrounds the house was looking its best, and the company wandered round the walks and conservatories in the intervals of music given by V. Budmani's London Orchestra on the lawn and English folk-dances by the students of the Chelsea Physical Training College on the tennis-court. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Schmalz, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Umney and Miss Sibyl Umney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kunzer, Mr. and Mrs. John Spahn, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Weintraut, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Reihl, Miss K. E. Puplett (Secretary of Fredk. Boehm, Ltd.), Messrs. F. E. Schaer, F. W. Kevan, J. C. Gordon, N. S. Goodyer, H. S. Watts, O. Bloethner, H. H. Faber, and others. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Kunzer, who has been associated with Mr. Boehm for twenty-two years, presented him with a large and beautiful solid silver rose-bowl as a mark of the employees' esteem. Mr. Kunzer said that a business such as Mr. Boehm's could not have grown as it has done had there not been perfect amity between the principal and all who work with him. That, he was pleased to say, is just what exists—the most friendly relations and perfect confidence prevailing between Mr. Boehm and his staff, whose gift was merely a mark of the high regard in which Mr. Boehm is held by all in all departments of the business. Everyone wished continued business prosperity and domestic happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Boehm. Mr. Kunzer called for "Three cheers, and one more," for the host and hostess, which were heartily given. Mr. Boehm replied in a few sentences of sincere gratitude. We may say that each member of his staff received a special jubilee gift from Mr. Boehm in accordance with the length of service, and a card of photographs as a souvenir of the event.

**Great Yarmouth.**—The members of the Pharmaceutical Association had an outing to Potter Heigham on June 26, and it appears to have been very successful, considering the good humour depicted on the faces of the members. The



names are (from left to right)—Back row: Messrs. Male, Woodcock, and Whitfield; middle row: Messrs. Drabble, Williams, Goddard, Poll, Palmer, Hill, and Shearman; in the chair: Mr. Richmond (President).

**A Pastoral Outing.**—The summer outing of the North London Pharmacists' Association took place on June 26 along the Great North Road and picturesque by-ways of Middlesex into Buckinghamshire, the historic town of Beaconsfield being the party's destination. A merry group met at the Archway Tavern, Holloway Road, in ideal



NORTH LONDON CHEMISTS AT BEACONSFIELD.

weather for a motor run. Under the guidance of Mr. C. W. Matthews, the motor conveyance threaded its way through villages, revealing themselves centres of unsuspected beauty. A halt was made at Whitchurch, where, through Mr. Bowic's intervention, the party was conducted over the church. Tea was taken at Uxbridge, and, owing to the late hour, Chalfont and Jordans were omitted, and the main road followed for Beaconsfield. Photographs were taken by Messrs. H. E. Bailey and J. C. Carter. Dinner was served at the Royal Saracen's Head. A few toasts followed, and out of the surplus funds of the recent presentation the Secretary found himself the recipient of an engraved silver cigarette case and a box of cigarettes, handed to him by Mrs. Matthews. The run home was made in quick time by 10.15 p.m.

## ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

**London (S.E.).**—The first annual meeting of the South Eastern of London Pharmacists' Association was held in the Roebuck Hotel, Lewisham, on June 26, Mr. W. C. Sayers (President) in the chair, supported by Mr. J. Y. Fairweather (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. Ralph (Treasurer) and other members of Council. The Treasurer submitted the financial statement, which showed a balance of 11/. 16s. The Secretary's report stated that there were 156 members, and also reviewed the work of the past season. The President delivered a valedictory address, exhorting all members to stand firm, united and loyal to the Association. The election of twenty-one members of Council resulted as follows: Messrs. J. Y. Fairweather, A. E. Gray, A. Goldthorpe, A. J. Wing, J. Milner, W. C. Sayers, D. White, J. Brown, W. H. Brooks, J. I. Macintosh, J. E. Lockyer, E. H. Tugwell, W. Anderson, E. G. Price, W. Ralph, J. W. Green, W. A. Curnow, C. H. Siddie, C. Harpold, G. Waite Wilson, F. W. Harris, and W. T. Tucker. Mr. G. A. Tocher was co-opted a member of Council in recognition of his services on behalf of pharmacists in the County of London and his usefulness as a member of the South Eastern Association. A meeting of the new Council was held on July 2 to elect the officers for 1913-14. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. J. Y. Fairweather; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. W. Chas. Sayers, A. J. Wing, and J. E. Lockyer; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. G. Price; *Treasurer*, Mr. Wm. Ralph; and *Canvassing and Financial Secretary*, Mr. W. T. Tucker.

**Tunbridge Wells.**—The annual meeting of the Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists was held at the General Hospital on June 24. The President (Mr. A. E. Hobbs) was in the chair, and there were nine members present. The Treasurer's report was adopted, and Mr. A. E. Hobbs then gave a brief *résumé* of the year's work, the most important year in the history of Pharmacy. Mr. Hobbs was unanimously re-elected President. Mr. Bishop was also re-elected Vice-President, and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Webb) was again chosen to fill those offices. Messrs. Booth, Green, Bishop, and Nicholson were elected a Committee and Organisation Committee.



## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

### LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

On Tuesday next Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., is to ask the Colonial Secretary another question about the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.'s proposed expenditure in the development and stocking with cattle of the 1,200,000 acres of land acquired by that company in Southern Rhodesia from the British South Africa Co. at 1s. an acre.

### THE PATENT LAWS.

The desirability of amending the existing patent laws was discussed at a meeting of the newly formed Commercial Parliamentary Committee, which met on July 1 at the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Sir John Randles, M.P. It was felt that the efficacy of the present laws is much destroyed by recent decisions in the courts. It was decided to support the recommendation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in favour of placing the onus of proof of manufacture upon the owner rather than upon the plaintiff. Mr. Buxton (President of the Board of Trade) is to be asked to receive a deputation on the subject at an early date.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

**HERALIST TREATMENT.**—Replying to Sir James Yoxall on Tuesday, the Secretary to the Treasury stated that there is no provision in the regulations dealing specially with cases where insured persons want treatment by herbalists.

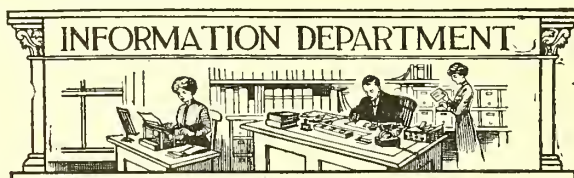
**FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.**—Mr. Masterman informed Mr. Cassel, M.P., on Monday that it is hoped the first annual report of the National Health Insurance Commission will be available for members in the course of this week.

**THE AMENDING BILL.**—The Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Cassel, M.P., on Monday, said the Government cannot see their way to depart from their decision to send the Bill to a Standing Committee instead of to a Committee of the whole House. There is reason to believe that the second reading of the Bill will be taken next week, probably on Wednesday and Thursday.

**ADMINISTRATION.**—The Prime Minister informed Mr. Cassel, M.P., on Wednesday that the suggestion that the Department responsible for the administration of the National Insurance Act should not be the Treasury is receiving careful consideration.—On the same day Mr. Asquith informed Captain Craig that, so far as he is aware, there is no intention to appoint lecturers to go about the country explaining the provisions of the National Insurance Act (1911) Amendment Bill.

**HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.**—Replying to Major Hope on June 24, Mr. Masterman said that under the arrangement proposed the expenditure in respect of insured persons and non-insured persons will be met from a common fund made up of the moneys available under the Act for Medical Benefit, the extra Parliamentary grant in aid of that benefit, and the proposed special Highlands and Islands medical service grant of 42,000*l.* per annum. It would not be possible to estimate beforehand what proportions of the total fund will be required for insured persons and non-insured persons respectively, but when more experience has been gained the approximate expenditure in respect of each class can no doubt be ascertained. It is proposed that the new grant should be administered by a Joint Committee of the several Government Departments concerned in accordance with the Report of the Departmental Committee.—Replying to Mr. Morton on Tuesday, the Secretary to the Treasury said he thought it would be possible to introduce the Bill to legalise the medical service grant of 42,000*l.* at a very early date. The proposals contained in the Bill will be framed on the promise given to a Scottish deputation some weeks ago.

IN GERMAN PHARMACIES the bottles and other drug-containers must be labelled in Latin. "What," asks a correspondent of the "Pharm. Zeitung," "is the Latin for bronze tincture, gold bronze, rum essence?"



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 120/600. "Figsen": makers.
- 121/390. "Helen Best Cream."
- 121/39. Shores' furniture-polish.
- 126/1. "Royal" baby-soothers.
- 170/35. Salvinka soap; makers.
- 120/601. Metcalf's stain-remover.
- 122/6. "Regina" soothers; makers.
- 117/27. "Tuberlactin": who supplies.
- 126/12. "Jubilee" brand emery-cloth.
- 126/21. Croxley's string (white); makers.
- 122/27. "Eagle" brand fly-reels: supply.
- 120/60. Bate's absorbent plaster: supply.
- 128/20. "Shamrock" corn-silk: suppliers.
- 125/29. "Doyle's Ducats": who supplies?
- 123/73. "Tisforina," a lung-tonic: supply.
- 126/40. Eisenbach's steriligen: London supply.
- 128/26. "Charmides" face sachet: suppliers.
- 128/21. "Ozone Cream": address of makers.
- 122/6. May's "Patent Drying-bottle": supply.
- 116/64. Japanese paper air-cushions: importers.
- 126/32. "Anglo-American" hair-dyes: makers.
- 116/44. Mortlock's bone-dust (for cleaning plate).
- 127/22. Grafton's clinical thermometer case: maker.
- 116/51. Exley's concentrated orpcol capsules: supply.
- 125/1. "Rheumatic Socks" (4*s.* 6*d.* per pair): supply.
- 114/17. Seagrave's plaster-of-Paris bandages: supply.
- 127/46. "A B C" vermin-killer: address of suppliers.
- 124/30. Simmond's ant-exterminator: maker or supplier.
- 128/18. Plush material for hot-water bottle covers: Continental makers.
- 127/70. Medicated or unmedicated paper rolls (similar to De Joy cigarettes): makers.

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| "Aeraum," 121/390                              | Hydrogen peroxide (20 vols.), 121/492                |
| Adamon, 121/41                                 | Hydronaphthol, 121/410                               |
| Angle safety corn-razor, 116/49                | Lablache face-powder, 120/60                         |
| Anilin salt (for export to Japan), 117/430     | Loofah socks (with india-rubber heels), 121/47       |
| Anti-rheumatic flannel, 125/1                  | "M.D." medicated socks, 109/40                       |
| Antitoxine tablets, 125/30                     | "Madam Rachael" (meat-preservative), 106/15          |
| Arheel perles, 112/36                          | Magnesium peroxide, 115/6                            |
| Ariel vaporisers, 116/57                       | Mayzone, 125/9                                       |
| Army pills, 112/360                            | Mosquito-cones, 121/9                                |
| Artificial eyes (makers), 125/31               | Nickel ammonio-sulphate (1-cwt. lots), 121/491       |
| Boot polishes, etc., makers, 121/73            | Orange sticks, 117/72                                |
| Brady's "Daermol," 120/58                      | Papier-maché powder-bowls, 111/46                    |
| Butterfield's soothers, 122/6                  | Peppermint oil (English and American), 117/25        |
| Carbolineum, 125/38                            | Peter's paper grips, 114/16                          |
| Carlyle's prescription-books, 120/60           | Pheniminol, 117/31                                   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> (from coke), 120/73            | Phillip's eye-shades, 119/16                         |
| Copper carbonate, pure (1-cwt. lots), 121/490  | Pierre's (Dr.) female-pills, 123/74                  |
| "Débutante" face-powder, 117/301               | Pinaud's toilet preparations (London agents), 116/22 |
| Deschamp's iohydrine, 124/22                   | Polivit, 120/60                                      |
| Elliott's roup-pills, 117/30                   | Potassium bichromate (for Japan), 117/431            |
| Hogarth's (Dr.) chest-expanding braces, 119/46 | Potassium cyanide (cwt. lots), 121/49                |
| Hoy's specialities, 124/2                      |  |
| Hutchinson's liver-pills, 121/39               |  |



## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

## Your Index

of seventeen pages (sixty-eight columns) is an amazing production, and the mind of the "indolent reviewer" recoils from the bare idea of the labour involved in preparing it. Like the famous dictionary, "it makes interesting reading, but is somewhat disconnected"; its range and variety are indeed quite staggering, and it is most interesting as an index not to any particular subject, but to the general value of your journal to the pharmacist. By merely running through the numbers of the *C. & D.* in the intervals of business as they come in weekly, as I fear too many of us do, we get but a very inadequate idea of its real worth to us. A glance through the items grouped in this index under "National Insurance Act" will, I fancy, be a veritable "eye-opener" to those who have not thoroughly studied your articles on the Act, your reports from different places, and your replies to queries of all sorts with regard to its meaning and working. There can be little necessary to be known in connection with the subject that cannot be known by reference to this index, and the same remark applies to many other matters. It is, however, a melancholy reflection that for those of your subscribers—and I am afraid they are not a few—who do not bind the work, your labour has been thrown away. There is not a number of the *C. & D.* that does not contain something which the pharmacist may require at any moment to know; no man can carry all necessary knowledge in his head; the wise man is he who knows where to find it when wanted; your indexed volumes make this possible to us all; but how many avail themselves of the possibility?

## The Medical Research Committee

is a very powerful body, and if the members devote themselves seriously to their task there ought soon to be some very excellent work done. All of the men have their hands very full at present, but it is an axiom that the man with least leisure is the best man for getting good work out of other people, and since ample funds are available there ought to be nothing to prevent the Committee putting on full steam forthwith. One feature of the Committee is what may be called the preponderance of immunisers. With such men as Lord Moulton, Sir William Leishman, and Professor Bulloch, all very pronounced enthusiasts for bacterial inoculation, it is not at all unlikely that research should be started along this line. It has been stated recently that vaccine treatment has fallen into disrepute, from one cause or another, and that there is a reaction in favour of other forms of medication, not necessarily drugs; but this Committee ought to be able to set at rest many of the vexed points in connection with this, as well as other modes of treatment.

## The Amalgamation of Health Committees

under the Insurance Act, which is referred to in the Report of the Scotch Drug Committee, would be disastrous to the interests of some sections of the country, and a strenuous effort ought to be made to prevent anything of the kind taking place. There need be no jealousy between England and Scotland in the matter. The conditions have been so different in the past that any uniform scheme for the administration of the Act has been and is impossible, if common justice is to be obtained. While the average English pharmacist has benefited under the Act, Scotchmen have been hard hit, and the Scottish Commissioners must recognise that this is so. What is wanted is not centralisation but decentralisation still further, with greater powers and greater independence to the separate committees, in order that the numerous anomalies now existing may be removed. I trust that any steps that may be taken toward this end will have the warm support of the English Pharmaceutical Committee.

## Liquid Extract of Male Fern

has always presented difficulty to pharmacists, particularly to those who have only an occa-

sional call for the drug. I have been under the impression that the older the extract the less active is it, but whether this is due to a change in the constitution of the active principle, filicin or filicic acid, or whatever it may be, is not quite clear. If a therapeutically active body is changed into one that is inactive, it follows that the proportion of filicin present is no guarantee of the activity of the preparation, and what is required is a practice of dating, such as is followed in the case of some other pharmaceuticals. A good deal of investigation still requires to be made with regard to the keeping properties of preparations of many drugs. This work ought to be undertaken by Pharmacopœia Committees, or by such an institute as that recommended by Professor Tschirch.

## "Natural Magic"

is a phrase bearing a very different signification now from the one it had when in 1558 Giovanni Battista della Porta (to give him his full name) chose its Latin equivalent for the title of the earlier of his two most famous books. To him it meant natural science, and although his book contains a good deal that would hardly have been accepted as science by the more advanced minds even of his own time (by Bacon, for instance), it is nevertheless an important work, both as marking the gradual progress of inquiry into natural phenomena, and on its merits as a contribution to real knowledge. To us it is perhaps more important than Porta's later and more famous "Phytognomonica," in which the doctrine of plant-signatures is said to have been first expounded "in any approximation to a scientific form"; for it deals in part with matter of practical use in pharmacy, among others with chemistry (or, as he calls it, alchemy), medicinal preparations, distillation, cosmetics, perfumery, and optics. It is from an anonymous English translation of the enlarged edition of this book made in 1658 that the formula for

## Salt of Lemons

given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and referred to in these columns last week, is taken, and a better illustration of the book's interest even for the modern pharmacist could not be chosen. It carries the history of one of the most familiar articles still in demand in all our shops to a date more than a hundred years older than I, for one, was prepared for, and shows how nearly these old "philosophers" sometimes came to discoveries reserved in their fulness for much later times. Porta was a voluminous writer, and in addition to his scientific books produced a number of comedies and other literary works, which are now known only to the curious in such matters. I wonder how, if any rumour of this note reaches him in the shades, he will relish being remembered by British pharmacists mainly as the earliest known author of the name of a preparation for removing ink-stains? [N.B.—The date 1700 given last week for Nicholson's "Chemistry" was an error for 1790.]

## Seaweed Paper

is, so far as I know, entirely new as a commercial article, but seaweed itself has been used as paper at least once. In the year 1819, as Ainger says (Talfourd gives 1829 as the date, but the earlier one is probably correct), Charles Lamb wrote to his friend Coleridge acknowledging the receipt of a sonnet the poet had sent him. The letter begins thus:

"Your sonnet is capital. The Paper ingenious, only that it split into 4 parts (besides a side splinter) in the carriage. I have transferred it to the common English Paper, *manufactured of rags*, for better preservation. I never knew before how the Iliad and Odyssey were written."

The sonnet, as the allusion in the sentence last quoted shows, was Coleridge's best, the one beginning

"O it is pleasant with a heart at ease";

which, partly it may be supposed with reference to the material on which it was written, he had headed "Fancy in the Clouds: A Marine Sonnet."

# "SANITAS"

## DISINFECTANTS.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby notify that they sell their "SANITAS" Disinfectant Manufactures in bulk at reduced prices on the express condition that they shall not be sold again except in the original packages; further, that their retail preparations shall not be retailed to the public below the minimum prices which they have fixed, viz. 11½d. for Shilling articles and pro rata for the others.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY LIMITED,  
Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

# "MILK OF MAGNESIA"

(Registered Trade Mark)

(PHILLIPS')

For special terms apply to THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO.,  
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.  
49 Haymarket, London, SW  
Importers and Exporters of

## FRENCH and all FOREIGN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Price List on Application  
Special • Export • Terms  
Foreign • Prescriptions  
Dispensed for • Pharmacists

# Tylealsin and Tyllithin

(REGISTERED TRADE MARKS).

New Antipyretics and Analgesics in Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, Influenza, Common Colds and the like.

## VESALVINE S.

The New Urinary Antiseptic.  
Cachets and Tablets are prepared.

**DRUGS & CHEMICALS of every description.**  
*The most varied stock in London.*

**W. MARTINDALE, Manufacturing Chemist,**  
10 NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address—"Martindale, Chemist, London."  
Telephone Nos.—Gerrard 4688; Paddington 1797.

# GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.



LONDON, N.W., & EDINBURGH

# S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

# S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,  
LAMBETH, S.E.

# Bronamalt

(Formerly known as VIBRONA MALT)

2/6 size 24/- doz. 4/6 size 42/- doz.

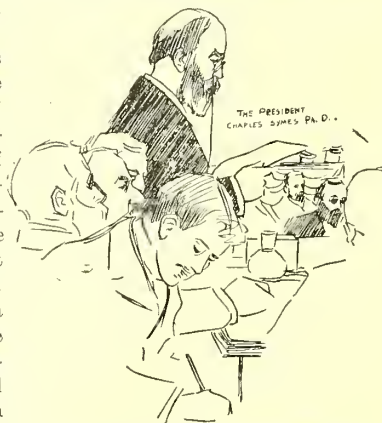
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., Ld., LONDON.

## Editorial Articles.

### B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

1897-1904; Symes, Payne, Holmes, Druce and Idris.

For the second time in its history the Conference met at Glasgow in 1897 under the presidency of Dr. Charles Symes, of Liverpool. Dr. Symes, who has this year retired from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, has given much time for the benefit of his fellow-craftsman, but none of his services is remembered so gratefully as the term he spent as President of the Conference. He exercised a tactfulness in the conduct of the business which placed the finishing touch on a well-organised and well-attended meeting. Dr. Symes is a Somerset man, and attended lectures at Bloomsbury Square under Redwood and Bentley, passing both the Minor and Major before he was of age, later taking his Ph.D. at Rostock. In 1863 he commenced business at Birkenhead, afterwards crossing the river, and in partnership with the late Mr. Joseph Hallawell purchased the business of Mr. Delf in Hardman Street, which has since been so intimately associated with his personality.

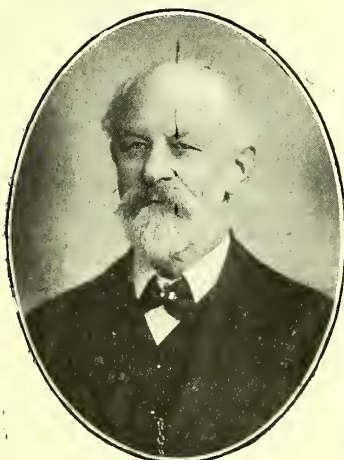


DR. SYMES DELIVERING HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT GLASGOW.  
Reproduction of sketch in the *O. & D.*, August 14, 1897.



The Glasgow meeting was held in the Grand Hotel, but on the Monday evening there was the usual reception, which took place in the Corporation Art Galleries. Dr. Symes's Address took the form of a review of the Addresses that had been delivered to the Conference by his predecessors in the chair—the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria suggesting that as a suitable time for retrospection. The progress of the Conference was also followed during the thirty-three years of its establishment. The membership of the Conference in 1897 had increased from 1,510 in 1896 to 1,583, and the subscriptions showed an increase on the previous year. The scientific papers, twenty in number, began with one by Dr. John Attfield on the spelling of *asafetida*, which up to that time had the diphthong *œ* in the centre. Among the papers by new men which attracted attention were Mr. T. Dunlop's on Sumatra benzoin and Mr. W. G. Stratton's on liquor bismuthi.

A contingent from the North of Ireland were bearers of an invitation to Belfast for 1898, and Dr. Symes again accepted the office of President. The meeting was held in Queen's College on August 9 and 10. Dr. Symes did not



CHARLES SYMES.

attempt anything novel in his Address; it was a "*causerie* on topics of general pharmaceutical interest." The Executive Committee pleaded for a larger accession of members, although the number had increased by forty-five. Mr. John Moss, who resigned the treasurership (Mr. John C. Umney was elected in his place), submitted a report which showed a small balance of income over expenditure. The feature of the papers was a series on the new

British Pharmacopœia, which had been published a few months previously, and the question was raised of obtaining a statutory position for pharmacists in the revision of that work. The chemical papers included one by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett on hypophosphites, and another by Mr. D. Lloyd Howard (now Treasurer of the Conference) on the basicity of quinine. Mr. J. C. C. Payne, another Somerset man, but a well-known Belfast pharmacist, was elected President, and an invitation to Plymouth was accepted for 1899. He chose for his Address the history of Irish pharmacy, which was a new topic for the Conference, and recalled the fact that the previous meeting in Plymouth in 1877 was the first Conference he had attended. The subscriptions for the year amounted to 353*l.*, a decrease of about 30*l.* on the previous year, and the consequence was a large adverse balance. The subscribers numbered 1,302, but it was noted that 360 were in arrear with their subscriptions. The pharmaceutical character of the papers was very noticeable. There were communications on belladonna-plaster assay, liq. ferri perchloridi, ext. ipecac. liq., syr. tolu., ferrum redactum, jaborandi, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, terebene, liq. bismuthi, araroba, almond oil, pilocarpine, etc. It was at this meeting that Dr. Attfield made his famous defence of the method of preparing the Pharmacopœia, which he described as

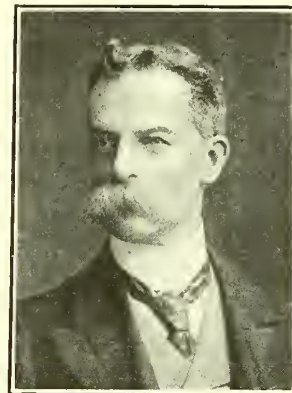
"a casket of natural gems, more or less well polished by various workers. These gems are more or less well set by various other workers. But, above all, pharmacists should remember that the Pharmacopœia is not a stuffed sack on which to practise pugilism."

Dr. Attfield denied that the Pharmacopœia is to be regarded as a standard. This was *à propos* of the B.P. as a Sale of Food and Drugs Acts standard. The proceedings finished by the acceptance of an invitation to London for 1900.

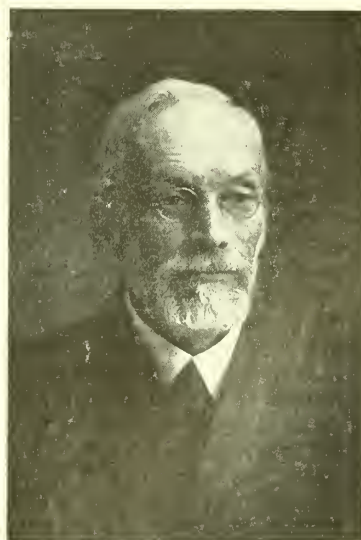
We are apt in glancing back on human affairs to fix points when the older men begin to drop out and their juniors to take their places, although the fact is that such change is continuous. Nevertheless, one thinks of the Conference meeting in London on July 24 and 25, 1900, as a turning-point. It was the last occasion on which Michael Carteighe took any prominent part in Conference proceedings: he was the Chairman of the Local Committee, still full of energy, courteous, kind, solicitous of everyone's enjoyment. Also, something not far short of an *entente* had been established between the Conference and the Pharmaceutical Society: the meeting was held in the house of the latter, and Mr. E. M. Holmes, the Curator of the Society's museums, and one of the world's most distinguished pharmacognocists, was President. In his Address Mr. Holmes sketched the progress of pharmacy during the nineteenth century, and said something of the future as well. The meeting was notable also on account of the number (twenty-five) and character of the papers and discussions, which were excellent. The

Formulary Committee, then wakened up under Mr. N. H. Martin as Chairman, promised another edition, and there was a lively discussion on the British Pharmacopœia as a legal standard, Mr. Dott leading off, and Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Hill, Gadd, Symes, Attfield, Coull, Moor, Druce, Hills, and McWalter joining in. The year had been a good one for the Conference in regard to new members, 137 having joined. Mr. Nightingale resigned the assistant secretaryship after seven years, and Mr. John Hearn succeeded him.

Dublin held out a welcoming hand to the Conference to



J. C. C. PAYNE.



EDWARD MORRELL HOLMES.



meet in that capital city in the following year, and in the lecture-theatre of the Royal Dublin Society on July 30, 1901, the thirty-eighth annual meeting was opened by Mr. George Claridge Druce, M.A., F.L.S., who in that year was Mayor of Oxford. As a botanist Mr. Druce has no rival in British Pharmacy; as a retail chemist he has been conspicuously successful from the time he served his apprenticeship at Jeyes' in Northampton; as a man of business and municipal affairs he has done well, and the Oxford University conferred upon him the M.A. degree *honoris causa*, in recognition of his services in connection with the fine botanical collection of the University. Mr. Druce was one of the most popular Presidents of the Conference, his social qualities no doubt accounting for this in a measure, but the wide knowledge and sympathies that he brought to the office were conspicuous. Both his Addresses were botanical: that in Dublin began with an estimate of the position of the British Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century, while the Dundee one was chiefly about the flora of Scotland. At the Dublin meeting Conference members learnt that Mr. Louis Siebold had, after twenty-seven years, resigned the editorship of the "Year-book of Pharmacy," Mr. J. O. Braithwaite

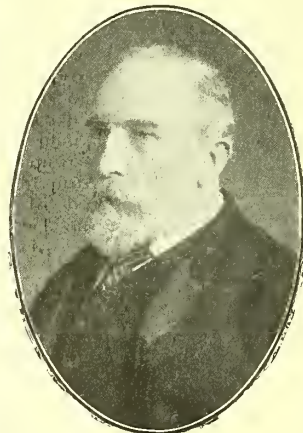


GEORGE CLARIDGE DRUCE.

being appointed his successor. At the same time Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, the senior Honorary Secretary, resigned that office after fifteen years, and his work and worth were recognised by a presentation to him at Dundee in the following year. Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., Ph.C., of Cambridge, was appointed his successor; and now this year, when the Conference meets in London, similar acknowledgment of Mr. Peck's services is to be given. The Dublin meeting was a wonderful success; it did much to cement the bonds between the pharmacists of the two countries and to reassure the Executive of the utility of the Conference to British Pharmacy. It was also notable on account of the presence of the distinguished American chemist, Professor Prescott, who thus continued the old friendly relations between the American Pharmaceutical Association and its British equivalent. The Dundee meeting, held at the University College there on August 12 and 13, 1902, continued the Dublin pace of sociality and good work in the business sessions, the twenty-six papers communicated being well up to the average standard, and the discussions were excellent.

Mr. T. H. Williams Idris, who presided at the Conference meetings held in the following two years in Bristol and Sheffield, has for many years been connected with the Conference and pharmaceutical affairs generally. He was

one of the original members of the London County Council, and has taken an active part in municipal matters in North London, having been Mayor of St. Pancras. He had experience of the retail trade in Wales before he came to London as one of the staff of Herrings', in Aldersgate Street, at the time when Mr. Charles Umney was head of the laboratories. Subsequently Mr. Idris started a retail pharmacy (Williams & Peters) in Kentish Town; but he is best known to chemists as an aerated-water manufacturer, he having been one of the earliest pioneers in the syphon trade for chemists, his efforts resulting in one of the largest businesses of the kind in the world. Mr. Idris approached the duties of the chair as a pharmacist, pure and simple, and in his Presidential Addresses he gave special prominence to the public danger of doctors dispensing their own medicines. He emphasised the value of the check that is afforded by pharmacists dispensing prescriptions written by doctors, and the fruits of Mr. Idris's advocacy are contained in the National Insurance Act dispensing provisions. Since he was President Mr. Idris has been in Parliament for the Flint Boroughs (1906 to 1910), and during that time he did good service to the craft in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The Bristol meeting of the Conference was held in University College on July 28 and 29. It was good all round, being well attended, well arranged, and the programme was excellent. The Conference had suffered seriously during the previous year by deaths, and special reference was made to F. Baden Bengier, John Moss, C. R. Blackett (Melbourne), H. Collier, G. H. Grindley (Dublin), and Mrs. N. H. Martin. The members' subscriptions were on the up grade, 388*l.* having been received. Mr. Ransom having resigned the secretaryship, Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., was appointed to succeed him. The meeting in Sheffield was held at the University College there on August 9 and 10, 1904. It stands out in the history of the Conference on account of the sensation caused by the disposal of the Conference Formulary to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. At a special general meeting of the members of the Conference in London on May 17 it had been agreed that



T. H. W. IDRIS.

"The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to make a definite offer to the British Pharmaceutical Conference for their formulæ already published and those in readiness for publication, which publication was delayed owing to the proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society to publish a 'Compendium of Medicines.'"

Subsequently the Presidents of the Conference and the Society consulted, and it was agreed to offer the Conference an honorarium of seventy guineas for "the transfer of the material in the hands of the Formulary Committee" to the Society's Compendium Committee. A long and bitter discussion on this followed, and Mr. N. H. Martin moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. W. F. Wells, viz.:



"That the Pharmaceutical Conference, having carefully considered the offer by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of an honorarium of seventy guineas to give up its rights in the Conference Formulary, begs to decline the same, in order that the Conference may remain free to pursue any course which it may deem best for pharmacy."

The amendment was defeated by 21 to 43. In consequence of this discussion only two papers were read to the Conference on the first day, and fourteen on the second. Mr. Ransom received a presentation on the occasion of his retirement from the secretaryship, and, like Mr. Naylor, became a President during the fifth decade of the Conference.

## Apothecaries' Assistants Bill.

THE Society of Apothecaries of London is promoting a Bill to legalise the certificate which it grants to apothecaries' assistants, with a view to strengthening the positions which such assistants hold now, or may hold in the future, as dispensers to doctors and in institutions, without, however, enabling such persons to keep open shop for the sale of medicines, drugs, or poisons. The title and preamble of the Bill are as follows:

A Bill to amend and extend the powers of the Society of Apothecaries of London under the Apothecaries Act 1815 to hold qualifying examinations and to grant certificates for the dispensing of medicines and for other purposes.

WHEREAS by the Apothecaries Act 1815 the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of London or five Apothecaries to be appointed as in the said Act mentioned were authorised and required to examine candidates as to their fitness and qualifications to act as assistants to Apothecaries in compounding and dispensing medicines and to grant certificates of such fitness and qualification. AND WHEREAS for many years past holders of such certificates have been employed in dispensing and compounding medicines for Licentiates of the Society and other duly qualified medical practitioners and for pharmacists hospitals dispensaries sanatoriums infirmaries and provident and friendly societies and for divers institutions under the authority of the Local Government Board.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said Society should be empowered to grant to candidates after due examination certificates of their fitness and qualification to compound and dispense medicines whether as assistant to apothecaries or otherwise and that every holder of such certificate should be entitled to the qualification or title of "Certified Dispenser of the Society of Apothecaries."

Clauses 1 and 2 are concerned with the title (The Apothecaries Act, 1913) and interpretations. The provisions in the other clauses are as follows:

Clause 3 enables the Apothecaries' Society to appoint examiners for the purpose of the Act.

Clause 4 relates to conditions respecting candidates, and the Court may require a preliminary examination.

Clause 5 gives power to those who pass to use the qualification or title of "Certified Dispenser of the Society of Apothecaries."

Clause 6 would permit those who are certified assistants at the passing of the Act to use the same title on conditions to be prescribed.

Clause 7 provides for the keeping of a Register of Certified Dispensers by the Clerk of the Society, which Register should be open to public inspection.

Clause 8 would enable the Society to strike off the Register the names of persons found guilty of felony, misdemeanour, crime, or offence; also to restore names.

Clause 9 would entitle certified assistants to dispense and compound medicines and prescriptions for or on behalf of any duly qualified medical practitioner, pharmacist, hospital, dispensary, sanatorium, infirmary, provident or friendly society, or public authority.

Clause 10 imposes a penalty of 5*l.* upon persons using "Certified Dispenser of the Society of Apothecaries."

Clause 11 provides for examination-fees.

Clause 12 enables the Society to pay the cost of the Act and expenses of examinations.

Clause 13 deals with regulations.

Clause 14 provides for the admission of women to the examinations if the Society thinks fit.

Clause 15 is: Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the rights of pharmaceutical chemists or of chemists and druggists or of any person holding at the date of the passing of this Act the Society's certificate to act as assistant to an apothecary. And nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorise a person registered under this Act to keep open shop or to sell medicines drugs or poisons on his own account.

Clause 16 repeals parts of Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, so far as they relate to examinations and certificates for assistants without prejudice to the rights of persons holding such certificates.

It will be seen that the powers sought for do not directly affect any of the statutory rights of persons registered under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, but the chief objection to the Bill is that it would assist in perpetuating, and extending the incidence of, a qualification which is regarded as obsolete. It provides, however, an opportunity for the Society of Apothecaries ascertaining what Parliament thinks about it, especially as the Pharmacy Acts qualifications are now recognised to be, for dispensing purposes, more in accordance with the spirit of the age. This must be fought to a finish sooner or later, and now is as good a time as any, especially as the Pharmaceutical Council is drafting a similar Bill for chemists' assistants; but it appears to us to be a forlorn hope to introduce any Bill on this subject into the present Parliament. The Bill now before Parliament for amending the National Insurance Act is known to be the minimum of what the authorities desire in that regard, and that it is not the intention of the Government to admit any tacking on to the Bill; but it is anticipated that before next Session a fuller measure will be formulated, and if amendment of the dispensing provisions in Section 15 is decided upon, as, for example, to give effect to the definite recommendation of the Departmental Committee on drug supply as regards Privy Council dispensers, the amendments will be included in the 1913-14 Bill.

## Italian Pharmacy Reform.

THE Italian Senate has now passed the new pharmacy law which establishes the principle of one pharmacy for every 5,000 souls, the holder to be appointed as the result of an open competition. On his death the concession reverts to the State, and a new owner is appointed in the same way, who will be required to purchase the stock and fixtures from his predecessor or the latter's heirs. A rigid system of inspection is to be introduced; even factories of medicinal preparations will be subjected to inspection, and the entire cost of this supervision will be borne by the pharmacists themselves. In the first place, the successful competitor will have to pay a licence-fee ranging from 4*l.* to 320*l.*, according to the population of the locality in which the pharmacy is situated, in addition to an annual inspection-tax of 4*s.* to 2*l.* The owners of pharmacies in rural districts, where the profits are insufficient to provide an adequate livelihood, will be entitled to receive a subsidy; this step has been taken to facilitate the supply of medicine in country parts with a scattered population, which under the free-trade régime did not tempt a pharmacist to open a business.

The law also stipulates that the sale of all medicinal preparations put up in the form of doses shall be reserved to pharmacies exclusively, and the Board of Health is to compile a list of substances which may only be sold in pharmacies, and in some cases under certain restrictions. The Pharmacopœia is to be revised every five years, and an official medicinal tariff will be issued.

Considerable interest attaches to the future legal position of the existing pharmacies. It is apparent that in order to comply with the ratio of one pharmacy to 5,000 souls a large number of businesses in the towns will have to be suppressed. (In towns a distance of at least 550 yards must separate each pharmacy from the other.) On the



other hand, a larger number of pharmacies derive their right from privileges granted in years gone by, and these rights represent a legal title; this applies to the privileged pharmacies in Sardinia, Naples, Lombardy, Venice, and the Papal States. Free trade in pharmacy in the British sense existed only in Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. The present owners of this class of businesses will be permitted to retain their full rights for thirty years from the date of the passage of the law, and during this time these pharmacies may be freely sold. At the termination of the thirty years all rights will lapse, and the Government will enter into possession without further ceremony; the pharmacy, if declared superfluous, will be closed, or another owner will be appointed by competition. If, however, the owner at the expiration of the thirty years has a son who is a qualified pharmacist, the business may be held by the latter until his death, but not otherwise disposed of. In the case of all other existing businesses the present owner will enjoy his rights of complete ownership for a period of twenty years, at the expiration of which all title to the pharmacy ceases, and the Government will be at liberty to dispose of it at will. All "illegally" opened pharmacies—that is, businesses opened in violation of old statutes still in force in certain parts of Italy—will be closed forthwith, and numerous cases are already pending in the courts to decide the legality of pharmacies opened of recent years in Piedmont, in Lombardy, Venice, and Liguria.

A paragraph of the law deals with a special class of assistants, who in some respects offer a parallel to the dispensers under the National Insurance Act. Formerly a qualification was granted in Italy entitling the holder to serve as a pharmaceutical assistant, but giving him no right to own a business. Under the new law only fully qualified *personnel* may be employed, and it was urged that these unqualified assistants would be deprived of their livelihood. By passing a special examination, however, they will be permitted to act as assistants under the new order of things, and will be entitled to represent the owner during the latter's brief absence from the business.

## Ghent International Exhibition.

THE Ghent Exhibition contains no chemical or pharmaceutical exhibits (except THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) from the United Kingdom, but the British Section is interesting though only partially representative of a great manufacturing nation. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has sent a very full exhibit dealing with the scientific aspect of various parasitic tropical diseases. There are also some photos of the Wellcome Laboratories at Khartoum and a model of their floating laboratory. The Bengal Government Cinchona Department illustrates its methods of preparing quinine. All this seems to interest visitors, Belgium's colonies lying in the tropics.

The Belgian Pharmaceutical and Chemical Court is very good; it is collective in form—the idea of making the cases to match is certainly more harmonious, though less striking than the older style of individual exhibits.

There are many familiar names. Derneville shows medicine-chests and pharmaceuticals; Camille Jonas pastilles, pectoral paste, peptonate of iron; the Optima Co. sterilised hypodermic ampoules, surgical dressings, and sundries. M. Baetsle, of Ghent, varies his pharmaceutical exhibit by some quaint old drug-pots and a capital oil-painting of a monkish wielder of the pestle by Prosper Hoste. Gustave le Marinel has three types of medicine-chests for colonial use, Solvay a big case of the well-known chemicals, Vandendaelen of Grammont may be noticed, while Desmay shows Spa pastilles. The "Règlementation Nationale," the Belgian P.A.T.A., may be studied. It illustrates its "Electa" system of price-protection by statistics, diagrams, and sample packets of proprietary goods bearing its stamp, Scott's Emulsion being conspicuous. The system adopted by the Liège School of Practical Pharmacy for the issue of its special diploma for pharmacy assistants is similarly put before

the public; this was founded in 1901 by the Liège Pharmacist Union.

A small Soap Section, adjoining, contains a good show of "Sunlight" (well advertised in Belgium), with the figure of a Flemish housewife, another of Hudson's, a third of Dr. Thompson's soap, and a few native exhibits. Further on a show of Belgian dental and surgical apparatus will be complete later. The Ghent Medical Society has publications and portraits on view.

In the grounds the novel idea of the Chili Nitrate Co.—a caravel of the days of Columbus—lies peacefully at anchor near the inevitable water-chute, and those who board her may see in the cabin various photos and models interesting to agriculturists.

The only really representative foreign section is the French. At the present moment France decidedly furnishes the most interesting half of the Exhibition. The secret of French enterprise at international exhibitions is probably explained by the existence of a strong and now old-established permanent committee of organisation.

In one large hall the four corners have been given over to four leading Parisian perfumers—Gellé, Piver, Pinaud, and Simon—and their "salons" vie in discreet attractiveness. Close by are smaller shows by Roure-Bertrand (Grasse), Gabilla (Paris), Bourdonnerot (Billancourt), and the perfumery of Seillans (Var). Elsewhere is de Laire's chemical exhibit. The raw perfumery of Roberty, and more particularly of Bing, includes some quaint and interesting "original packages," horns of civet from Abyssinia, caddies of musk with quaint Chinese pictorial decoration; ylang-ylang and other preparations are also shown. The resources of France's colonies of the Far East in supplying the home market may here be noted. Next to these, the Bulgarian Distilleries (a French company) reminds us that otto of roses is a staple of that Balkan Peninsula.

In the Photographic Section *Lumières Autochromes* attract much attention.

The collective French Pharmaceutical Exhibit is as artistically lodged and as thoroughly representative as the rest. To quote nearly a hundred names would be wearisome. Suffice it to say that one runs across all familiar friends, alike among retailers or ex-retailers (Astier, Jaboin, Swann), and wholesale houses (Darrasse, Fumouze, Poulenc, Pharmacie Centrale). Above the cases a frieze bears the long list of world-famous French chemists and pharmacists, Pelletier, Moissan, etc. A few other exhibits—Bocquillon, etc.—will be found more or less hidden among crude drugs and other products of the vegetable kingdom in another court.

## POISONING FATALITIES.

FIVE fatalities with poisons have been reported since our last issue.

*Corrosive Poison.*—Adam Stenhouse (22), Edinburgh, drank a mixture of acid and paraffin in mistake for lemonade, with fatal results.

*Laudanum.*—Mary Fraser (29), domestic servant, was found dead in a room at the Victoria Hotel, 19 West George Street, Glasgow. According to a medical man, death was due to laudanum-poisoning.—Olive Davis (16) committed suicide at Hull with the same opiate.

*Oxalic Acid.*—Ellis John Webb, boot riveter, poisoned himself at Balsall Heath with this chemical.

*Strychnine.*—At Bradford, Mary Lawson (27), probationer nurse at the North Bierley Union Hospital, poisoned herself with this alkaloid.

"I HOPE," said a lady to the chemist recently, "that those perfumes are not very *dehuded*." The chemist refrained from trying to "dilute" his prospective purchaser.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Following upon the terminal examinations at this College, special certificates have been awarded to the following: Practical Chemistry, Mr. E. Northerd; Theoretical Chemistry, Mr. P. Sternberg; Practical Pharmacy, Mr. C. H. Quinn; Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Mr. H. H. Bullough; Botany, Mr. P. Sternberg.



## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards  
Chemists' Interests.

### Drug Committee's Report.

Vol. II. of the Report of the Departmental Committee on the supply of medicines to insured persons is a Blue Book of 153 foolscap pages, and contains the evidence given by witnesses during the eight days, from March 11 to April 2, during which the Committee sat at Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. The book can be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23 Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin. The published price is 1s. 4d. The Committee was appointed under the following terms of reference:

To inquire and report whether, having regard to the interests of insured persons in obtaining an efficient and rapid supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances, and to the conditions under which those articles were supplied before the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1911, any alteration is necessary in the conditions laid down by Section 15 (5) (iii) of the National Insurance Act, in respect of the matter.

Proviso iii is as follows:

(iii) Subject to the regulations made by the last foregoing proviso the regulations shall prohibit arrangements for the dispensing of medicines being made with persons other than persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, who undertake that all medicines supplied by them to insured persons shall be dispensed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist or by a person who, for three years immediately prior to the passing of this Act, has acted as a dispenser to a duly qualified medical practitioner or a public institution.

The Report and recommendations of the Committee were printed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 21. The evidence makes exceedingly interesting reading. The first witness on

#### THE FIRST DAY

was Mr. W. M. GRAHAM-HARRISON, who is solicitor for the Insurance Commissioners, and he answered 117 questions, the first sixty being about the Pharmacy Acts in relation to the sale and dispensing of poisons and the control of the business of chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. The effect of the London and Provincial Supply Association case on the business, and the terms of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, were gone into fully; while Section 17 of the Apothecaries Act also came in respecting the qualification requisite for persons who act as assistants to licensed apothecaries in dispensing medicines for them. The Insurance Act provisions respecting all these and limited companies and firms were dealt with, especially proviso iii above quoted, the Committee being curious to know why "drugs and medicines" should be mentioned in provisos i and ii, and "dispensing of medicines" only in proviso iii. "What is intended by that distinction?" asked Mr. Claud Schuster, himself a lawyer, and a Commissioner, whose pertinent interrogatories and intimate knowledge of the law and practice of the retail drug business are outstanding features of the inquiry. Mr. Graham-Harrison said Mr. Schuster's question "is the most difficult on the whole sub-section," and he proceeded to tell how the New Oxford Dictionary and Chambers's Dictionary define "drug" and "medicine," as well as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act definition of "drug," summing up the matter himself thus:

*Drug* seems to me really in popular use the raw material from which medicine is compounded, whereas *medicine* means the substance which is intended for the cure of disease.

Mr. Schuster then questioned the witness regarding the meaning of "dispensing"; and in reply Mr. Graham-Harrison quoted from *Berry v. Henderson* "DISPENSING" what Mr. Justice Lush thought dispensing is, viz.:

Making up, compounding from a prescription, making up something which is prescribed, and making up with directions as to how it is to be used.

Many interesting questions followed, some of them important from the point of view of Insurance Act administration as an index to what is in the mind of Commissioners and their advisers—e.g., "A stock mixture" was mentioned by the Chairman (Mr. J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.), and the witness remarked that if directions are put on such a mixture it is *dispensing*. Thereupon came this question and answer:

*Mr. Schuster:* Take the case of Scott's Emulsion. You say an insured person can only obtain a bottle of it by presenting an order for it signed by a doctor across the counter of a chemist's shop. Is the act of passing the bottle over to the person in response to the order dispensing Scott's Emulsion, or not?

*Mr. Graham-Harrison:* According to the only existing authority we have, if the chemist was to get a piece of paper and paste on it, and say, "Take this so many times a day and so many teaspoonfuls at a time," that would be dispensing; but if he was to take down a bottle from a shelf, just as it was, with a printed label on it from the wholesale people and hand it over, it would not be dispensing, I think.

From this the Chairman returned to the qualifications, and finally he agreed with Mr. Schuster that the effect of the Insurance Act is to narrow "the field of persons who might dispense, whatever that may mean, or sell under any previous Act."

Dr. G. F. McCLEARY, principal medical officer of the National Health Insurance Commission (England), came to give evidence regarding the pharmacy system of Germany in the matter of the supply of medicines for insured persons. He was asked 168 questions. He said at the outset that in medical practice "dispensing" has a definite meaning:

It involves a prescription in the first place, and the making up of one or more medicaments in a suitable receptacle according to the prescription, and selling the same with directions for use. All these three conditions, I think.

Mr. Schuster proceeded to analyse these three conditions. Continuing, witness said that any movement of business occasioned by the National Insurance Act is chiefly dispensing which has gone from the doctor to the chemist, and not from the drug-store keeper to the chemist. The drug-store keeper would not be able to make up prescriptions because so many contain scheduled poisons. Mr. Schuster elicited that the tariff which "the Pharmaceutical Society have in a great many cases agreed with different Insurance companies as a list of drugs to be ordinarily supplied" contains many poisons; *ergo*, prescriptions containing them can be dispensed by qualified persons only. Although drug-stores may have been deprived by the Act of dispensing prescriptions without poisons, it was the direct intention that the regulations should prohibit arrangements being made with persons other than the qualified. He may have lost business indirectly in patent medicines and photographic goods, because the first have been replaced by doctors' medicine and the latter obtained at the shop where the medicine was supplied. A good deal of prescribing goes on in drug-stores, said witness; and he also emphasised the fact that doctors always supervise the dispensing that goes on in their own surgeries. "It would be regrettable to relax the conditions of the Pharmacy Acts and to permit unqualified persons to dispense poisons." To have two classes of dispensers the doctor would require to direct the patient to the proper man and perhaps impair the patient's faith in a particular prescription. Diluting the panel of chemists might act as a deterrent to new chemists. Doctors' dispensers have only a limited range of knowledge of drugs, because their employer does not give more than a certain number of drugs.

## THE DRUG-STORE PROPRIETORS.

It was now the turn of witnesses nominated by the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors. They came in a bunch: Messrs. G. Childe, A. D. Hutchinson, W. Huntrods, N. D. Vine, and S. Lewis. Mr. Huntrods was asked to speak first, and he did, answering 268 questions on March 11, and another 368 on the day following. The questions and answers fill twenty-seven pages of the Blue Book. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hutchinson also answered questions occasionally. The Committee gave the principal witness wide latitude. This part of the inquiry is conspicuous for the clever questioning by Mr. Schuster, and through it all is a vein of sugar-coated sarcasm, the coating of which peels off as one reads through the pages; but the witnesses appear not to have detected the sarcasm.

The evidence given by Mr. Huntrods and his associates may be roughly divided as follows:

1. The constitution, objects, and membership of the Society which they represented.
2. The nature of the business which drug-store men carry on.
3. The difficulties experienced by insured persons in getting quick service because of insufficiency of chemists' shops or inability of chemists to cope with so much business that is new to them.
4. Attack upon the Pharmacy Acts and the Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a demand for a lower grade of examination for drug-store men.

Replying to Mr. Schuster, the witness (Mr. Huntrods) stated that his Society has 500 members, and he estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 are engaged in England and Wales in similar businesses, and he gave the same figures for unqualified employés, including those of qualified chemists. As to the nature of the business done, he said it includes dispensing such prescriptions as:

Tinct. camph. co. ...	...	...	...	...	3ij
Glycerin. ...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad. ...	...	...	...	...	3iv.

He considered that *de minimis non curat lex* applies in such cases. Subsequently he told the Committee that many of them undertake to do dispensing for doctors. He has two such contracts himself, and admitted that many of the prescriptions contain poisons. In reply to Mr. Schuster's questions about the legality of this course, the witness insisted that "it is a wholesale transaction," repeating this over and over again when Mr. Schuster or other members of the Committee queried the legality of the proceeding. Although there was recurrence of this subject, Mr. Schuster impressed on the witness that the Committee was not competent to recommend the amendment of the Pharmacy Act (which in Mr. Huntrods' opinion is "an obsolete Act"). Witness pleaded for amendment, and the Chairman after some questions had to insist on the accuracy of Mr. Schuster's statement. Mr. Huntrods was then questioned regarding the statements made in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Grady in February. We select the figures from Mr. Schuster's questions and the witnesses' answers, viz.:

**Leeds** (Holbeck).—Forty thousand inhabitants; nine chemists' shops—three on the panel, six unregistered. Map put in showed chemists' shops in blue and drug-stores in red. Blue and red evenly balanced on the whole, red predominating in working-class districts.

**Oldham**.—Population, 211,000; thirty-four registered chemists (eight resident), forty-two unregistered (thirty-one resident).

**Birmingham**.—Witness quoted the *C. & D.* correspondent's statement (March 1, index folio 325) that several chemists had gone off the panel.

**Dunstan-on-Tyne**.—Population, 5,000; one chemist, one drug-store.

**Glenlucc-on-Tyne**.—One chemist, one drug-store.

**Yeadon**.—Population, 7,000; one chemist, one drug-store, three doctors.

**Stainland**.—Population, 5,000; one drug-store.

**Pontygwailth**.—Population, 8,000; three doctors, two drug-stores.

**Featherstone**, near Barnsley.—One chemist; doctors do the dispensing.

**Paulton**, near Bristol.—One drug-store.

Mr. Huntrods then put in petitions from Swansea (1,201 signatures) and elsewhere, including one signed by 127 doctors in various districts, and one from South Shields signed by seven doctors, all in favour of drug-store keepers. This concluded the evidence on March 11. Mr. Huntrods was again examined on the second day

(March 12), the greater part of the evidence being in regard to the Minor Examination, as an alternative to which he suggested an examination like the Irish one; but the Committee did not

elicit which one, although it appears that Mr. Huntrods had the Registered Druggist examination in his mind. It was not made clear that this examination does not qualify for dispensing and that the Licence examination is for that purpose. The evidence of Mr. Charles Umney (said the witness, but Mr. J. C. Umney he should have said) before the Patent Medicine Committee was referred to by the witness, who said much regarding the "practical side of the business" not being covered by the Minor examination. He put in a certificate as to three years' dispensing experience, which he considered should suffice for Insurance Act work, and stated that in 1868 there were 16,000 chemists on the Register, now 16,500; hence they have not increased with the population. On this point he brought in a statement by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1908 to the effect that only 8,000 chemists were then in business. From this he proceeded to complain that the scheduling of poisons by the Pharmaceutical Society is for the purpose of creating a monopoly in the articles for chemists, and said in regard to the Poison Regulations that they are ignored by chemists so far as poison-cupboards are concerned; also that the Pharmaceutical Society by not having inspectors neglect the enforcement of the regulations.

Returning to the alleged inadequacy of Insurance dispensing service by chemists, he mentioned the complaints in Bradford and Gosport, as reported in the *C. & D.*; and after putting in affidavits about inadequacy by Joseph INADEQUATE? Burke, tailor's cutter, Holbeck; Mrs. Hardy, Leeds; and James W. Scurrah, Bradford, the witness was questioned by the Chairman as to Gosport, the *C. & D.* report of the Hampshire Insurance Committee being read. Witness handed in two portions of the map of Bradford, as well as prescriptions such as he had dispensed when he was apprenticed to a chemist, his argument being that such dispensing is done in chemists' shops still—"Why should they not continue to do it for themselves?" The Chairman next examined witness on his allegations as to the Pharmaceutical Examiners: of thirteen on the London Board six are retail chemists, one wholesale, two pharmacists in hospitals, one a professor of chemistry, one a professor of botany, and one a public analyst—"The majority really smell of science," was Mr. Huntrods' comment.

Mr. HUTCHINSON then informed the Committee that it was mentioned in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a few weeks before that, as a rule, the stock-in-trade of a drug-shop was practically a matter of 5*l.* in value and comprised a quantity of stale and obsolete drugs practically in a state of chaos, more or less, nothing more than a huckster's shop, and they were really not worth considering. They (Incorporated Society) had gone into the matter and put in a statement to prove that the average value of a drug-store (without goodwill) is 600*l.*\*

Mr. LEWIS next gave some evidence as regards chemists employing more assistants: they cannot, as their shops are so small. Then the Committee elicited that drug-store

\* Our statement (*C. & D.*, February 22, index folio 305) was solely in respect to Oldham, and was as follows:

"Perhaps Mr. O'Grady has not been informed that one condition of entry on even Part II. of the list is that the contractor shall as far as practicable keep in stock the scheduled drugs and appliances. Many herbalists in a small way of business cannot be expected to keep such stock; it is not in their line; packed herbs and carded goods (which doctors never order) being their chief stock-in-trade, and a five-pound-note would cover the value in some instances."

It is as well that what we actually said should be noted.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*



businesses have depreciated from 20 to 30 per cent. since Medical Benefit commenced; and this concluded the evidence of the Incorporated Society, except that on the sixth day Mr. BURKE, the tailor's cutter, was called to tell the Committee the why and wherefore of the affidavit he signed, and ex-Police-Sergeant William Rudd gave evidence about the results of inquiries which he had made at Mr. Huntrods' solicitation as to overcrowding of chemists' shops in Leeds. It was on February 27 that Mr. Burke had difficulty in getting medicine. He was a customer of Mr. Huntrods, who learnt of the matter and asked him if he would make an affidavit about it. Hence his testimony to the Committee, and at the end of it he admitted that if he had known the circumstances he would not have gone to the extent that he did, adding that he is satisfied with the arrangements now.

#### APOTHECARIES AND DISPENSERS.

The witnesses nominated by the Society of Apothecaries followed the Incorporated Society's representatives on March 19. They were Mr. A. Mowbray Upton (solicitor and clerk to the Society), Mr. F. E. Trayner (Hon. Secretary of the Association of Certified Dispensers), and Mr. G. Reed (dispenser to the Croydon Provident Dispensary and assistant dispenser at the Croydon General Hospital). Their evidence occupies ten pages.

Mr. UPTON gave particulars of the foundation of the Apothecaries' Society, and said that in the original sense of the word "apothecary" there are no apothecaries; they are now medical men. On behalf of apothecaries' assistants, whose qualification he put in the best light, he asked that they should be allowed to contract with Insurance Committees on a level with chemists, that they should be given a monopoly of the right to dispense under a registered pharmacist, and that they should be given a specially privileged position as regards

dispensing in institutions recognised under Section 15 (4) of the National Insurance Act. This, it was pointed out

by members of the Committee, would require an amendment of the Pharmacy Acts. In regard to the examinations which apothecaries' assistants undergo, these are conducted by "very eminent examiners" "entirely superior to those who examine for the Pharmaceutical Society's examination." "It puzzles me," said Mr. Schuster, "why any human being now has any purpose to serve in being an assistant to an apothecary." Mr. Upton contended that the Assistants' examination is as severe as the Minor, but when asked why people should take it instead of the Minor, which confers wider privileges, he admitted that "the conditions are to some extent less onerous," and "there is more kudos attaching to possessing the certificate of the Society of Apothecaries, which has been nearly three hundred years in existence, than that of a purely modern body like the Pharmaceutical Society." There are about 4,000 to 5,000 apothecaries' assistants (half are women), and of these perhaps thirty or forty are specially qualified and would be able to benefit by by-laws passed by the Pharmaceutical Society under the provisions of Section 4 (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Mr. TRAYNER thought the relative proportion of apothecaries' assistants employed in institutions and by medical men is one in the former to six with doctors. This witness put forward a suggested amendment of Section 15 (5) (iii) to carry out the alterations which Mr. Upton had asked for. Witness said he did not ask for a general right to sell poisons, but only to dispense all prescriptions on his own account. In reply to Mr. Ledlie, he said there are 4,000 to 5,000 certified assistants, about thirty to forty of whom only are likely to have sufficient skill and knowledge to be registered without examination by the Pharmaceutical Society. About 50 per cent. of the assistants are women. Mr. Schuster also questioned witness, eliciting that the apothecaries' assistants' demand is to do what registered chemists are empowered by law to do so far as dispensing prescriptions is concerned.

Mr. REED said the dispensary where he is employed has not become approved, and from what he had seen in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST those dispensaries which have

become approved required a pharmacist in place of an apothecary's assistant. He anticipates being thrown out of employment at the dispensary, as there is only left a sorry remnant of membership of women and children, not enough to pay him his salaries as secretary and dispenser. Witness put in a chart showing the great increase of situations open.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, doctor's dispenser, 171 Palmerston Street, Beswick, Manchester, gave evidence on behalf of a hundred dispensers in a like position and who are not apothecaries' assistants. He answered 177 questions, stating that he is fifty-three years of age, and was for fourteen years with a Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society in his warehouse; then he went to dispensing for twenty-nine years. He dispenses, keeps the books, and collects the accounts for a doctor, and has an optical business which he works from 3 to 7. He claimed that the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1869, gave him a qualification to dispense medicines, including scheduled poisons, because that Act exempts "all medicines supplied by any legally qualified medical man from any provisions of the Poisons Act." The Chairman pointed out that this is not a qualification or a privilege conferred on the dispenser, but refers to doctors. Mr. Thompson asked that dispensers should be enabled to supply medicines to insured persons on the same footing as chemists. He considered that the position of dentists and midwives at the passing of the Dentists Act and Midwives Act was analogous to that of dispensers. He would be willing to pass a reasonable test in practical dispensing. He estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 persons earn a livelihood as dispensers.

Mr. WOOLCOCK followed Mr. Thompson for a short time after on March 19, but the next witness in this section was not taken until Tuesday, March 25—viz.,

Major E. T. F. BIRRELL, R.A.M.C., who had been nominated by the Army Council to give evidence regarding the Army dispensers' claim. He had 158 questions to reply to, and at the outset put in a memorandum from the Standing Orders of the Royal Army Medical Corps regarding the training of soldiers as dispensers

in the Army. The course of instruction in two parts takes place under a medical officer and a dispenser, an examination being held at the end of Parts A and B. Men who enlist with civil qualifications in pharmacy have to undergo the same course of instruction. To become a sergeant of the R.A.M.C. a soldier must first be a dispenser. Out of 3,900 men in the corps about a thousand have at one time in their career passed as dispensers. He was satisfied that these men are quite competent to dispense for insured persons or anybody else. He admitted that the standard of examination is not nearly as high as the Minor qualification, but some of the men are quite competent to dispense on their own responsibility. He considered that Army dispensers have better experience than an ordinary doctor's dispenser. The object of the Army Council in pushing the claims of these men is to find employment for them when returning to civil life.

#### THE CASE PHARMACEUTICAL.

On the same day as Major Birrell (March 20) Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant and Mr. W. J. Ugrow Woolcock were examined; on March 25 Mr. Edmund White was examined; and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., occupied the whole of April 1 and 2. These witnesses were nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society. The evidence is voluminous, as may be judged by the following statement of questions and answers:

Mr. Woolcock, March 19, 177 Q. and A.; March 20, 321 Q. and A.; and 1 on April 1; total, 499 questions and answers, occupying seventeen pages.

Mr. Sergeant, 157 Q. and A. in six pages.

Mr. White, 100 Q. and A. in four pages.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, 489 Q. and A., occupying thirty-eight pages.

Mr. Glyn-Jones was most voluminous in all respects, 14 to the page being his record; then comes Mr. White



with 25, Mr. Sargeant with 26, and Mr. Woolcock with 29 questions and answers to the page. Our notes on the evidence give a complete idea of the character of it.

MR. SARGEANT (Leeds), President of the West Riding Federation of Chemists, gave evidence as to the actual condition of the drug supply in Leeds and Bradford. He said that the chemists in Leeds are adequately fulfilling their obligations. The Committee compared

LEEDS  
ACTIVITY. closely maps produced by witness and by the Incorporated Society, which did not agree in some cases. Witness pointed out where, in East Leeds, new shops have been opened or drug-stores converted into qualified chemists' shops so as to meet the demands of insured persons. He said that a chemist's shop without potassium citrate in stock, as had been alleged by a drug-store proprietors' deputation to the Commissioners, is unthinkable, and he produced statements by all the chemists denying it. The number of prescriptions dispensed even by qualified chemists in industrial districts was quite negligible before the coming into force of the National Insurance Act, so that unqualified men could not have dispensed many. Moreover, the danger involved in dispensing by unqualified men is considerable, an instance being given of a "safety" chlorodyne offered to these people because it did not contain morphine—an essential ingredient.

MR. WOOLCOCK explained the purpose and functions of the Pharmaceutical Society. The 1868 Act is really (in his opinion) a Poisons Act, and not a Pharmacy Act, but it is a moot point whether

MINOR  
EXAMINATION. it does not actually restrict dispensing even when the prescription does not con-

tain a poison. The offices of Registrar and Secretary are combined in one person, but there is nothing to prevent two persons being appointed. He put in the Registrar's report, and also that of the Government Visitor to the examinations. The whole policy of the Society has been to keep the education if anything a bit above the actual requirements of the public. In regard to allegations of inadequacy in the supply of drugs to insured persons in East London, special inquiries were made, and it was found that these do not rest on actual facts. There had, however, been some crowding of shops, which he regarded as inevitable under the circumstances. Dispensers formerly employed by doctors would be available as extra assistants for chemists. Witness employs twenty or thirty women in pricing prescriptions. The examination for apothecaries' assistants is not comparable with and does not approach the Minor examination either practically or theoretically. Asked regarding Mr. Huntrods' assertion that the number of chemists is practically the same now as in 1869, a misunderstanding arose which was put right on April 2 by his production of the figures—viz., 1869, 11,638; and 1912, 16,330. In regard to the severity of the examinations which is alleged to have kept men from qualifying who are really competent to carry on the business of dispensing chemists, witness said that the gradual increase in severity is in accord with the requirements with the rise in the standard of general education. The theoretical part of the examinations has a close bearing on the practical side of the business, examples being given to bear out this statement. The Committee were invited to be present at the examinations if they so desired, but Mr. Woolcock gave a full account of how they are carried out. Witness gave a sketch of his own career as a typical one for a young man entering pharmacy, mentioning that although apprenticeship is not essential it is usual. Mr. Schuster was struck by the high proportion of failures in the examination, which witness said is in the interests of the safety of the public. He put in the outline of a Bill that has been drafted for setting up a Register of Assistant Dispensers in accordance with a promise given in the House of Commons.

Witness then dealt with allegations of inadequacy in the supply of drugs to insured persons in Manchester (Openshaw), Nottingham, Oldham, Sunderland, and Accrington. Letters were produced from doctors in these districts, stating that they had received no complaints. One of the members of the Committee, Mr.

Davies (Chairman of the Manchester Insurance Committee), was not altogether satisfied regarding the replies about Openshaw; they did not refer to Lower Openshaw, which is the district about which complaints have been received. He asked Mr. Woolcock to impress upon chemists the necessity of providing comfortable waiting-rooms for insured patients. The Chairman tried to get a definite idea of what is meant by "dispensing," but in regard to some instances on the border-line between supplying a drug and dispensing, witness said that only a court of law could decide. Drug-store proprietors have not been prosecuted for dispensing, although they may have occasionally dispensed a prescription. As 40 per cent. of physicians' prescriptions contain scheduled poisons, there is not much scope for an unqualified man. That the last-named are not safe dispensers was proved by sending out to drug-stores a test-prescription containing, among other things, an order for "gossypium," which few could supply. The genesis was explained at length of the exemption for dispensers who had been engaged for three years immediately prior to the passing of the National Insurance Act. Would not the same purpose be answered if the word "immediately" were omitted? There was a good deal of clever fencing at this stage—e.g., cases were put of a man who had ceased to dispense for, say, five years, and of an elderly man who might be deprived of his dispensership. These would perhaps be hard cases, said Mr. Woolcock, but they are not peculiar to the National Insurance Act. The question of "direct supervision" and unqualified assistants was threshed out, and witness confessed that the ideal state would be dispensing only by qualified pharmacists.

MR. WHITE gave evidence in regard to Section 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. He explained that the Pharmaceutical Society regarded the

BY-LAWS  
SECTION. section as conferring upon it the power to make by-laws if considered desirable.

The section was inserted by desire of the War Office while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons, and had to be accepted or the whole Bill would have been endangered. Mr. White had by invitation been present at an examination for Army compounders at Millbank on January 11 to 13 [? 1913], and put in the report which he gave to the Pharmaceutical Society. In the course of this he said the chief difficulties in the way of giving recognition to the compounders' certificate for the proposed assistants' register without further examination are: (1) The certificate is given without any pharmacist acting as examiner, (2) the standard of examination may be very variable in the different centres, and (3) the standard may be raised or lowered without reference to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Compounders' examination is of a very simple character. Mr. Ledlie cleverly touched the spot with two questions—viz.:

MR. LEDLIE: You appreciate the relevancy of the application of this statute. May I take it then that, as at present advised with regard to apothecaries' assistants, the Pharmaceutical Society, as the body responsible for the education of the chemists, is of opinion that it passes the wit of man to devise any scheme by which a reasonable number of these persons could be tested as having sufficient skill and knowledge to go on the register?

MR. WHITE: That is so.

MR. LEDLIE: I mean tested in a very general sense. You cannot examine them, of course?

MR. WHITE: No, we are not allowed to examine them. With regard to the apothecary assistants, there is no pharmacist on the Board of Examiners. There is no statutory control of the examinations, and the pharmacists would find it disastrous if several bodies are going to be set up to compete with each other.

MR. GLYN-JONES's evidence is a very full account of the law regarding pharmacy, particularly the history of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and the Medical Benefit section of the National Insurance Act. He called especial attention to the definitions of the business of a chemist and druggist in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and in the Apothecaries Act, 1815, and pointed out the different meanings of the terms "dispensing" and "compounding," and the reasons why dispensed medicines are exempted from the formalities of the Poison



Schedule. It is only when the medicine is dispensed by a person registered upon the Pharmacy Act (or by an apothecary or registered medical practitioner) that the exemption from the regulations applies; any other person dispensing a Part 1 poison would have to register the sale and obtain the signature of the patient. Much was said regarding the question of supervision, and Mr. Glyn-Jones said that had he the option of having a qualified controller of a business or a qualified salesman, he would choose the first, so important is it that a business where poisons are sold should be properly conducted. The disciplinary power over chemists in the Pharmacy Act has never been exercised, the Privy Council never having used it. Witness showed that the power given in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to register Army compounders and suchlike is permissive, and was so understood at the time by the promoters of the Bill. Circumstances might arise which would make it possible for the Pharmaceutical Society to recognise Army compounders, and then the section would become operative. It would be undesirable to have more than one system of qualifying pharmacists.

#### BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

Attention was called to the fact that by the 1908 Act for the first time a restriction was placed upon the carrying on of the business of a chemist and druggist apart altogether from the sale of poisons. It is illegal to-day for a chemist to have a shop and to have doctors' prescriptions dispensed in it, unless he has a qualified man in the shop. One of the results of the provision against dispensing poison is that in effect it prevents the general business of dispensing ordinary medicines being carried on except by chemists. The origin of drug-stores was sketched, and it was shown that often a man unable to pass the examinations for a chemist opens a shop and poses as a pharmacist—calls his place a "pharmacy" among other things. As regards the claim that these people have done dispensing, "We absolutely deny that," said Mr. Glyn-Jones, who went on to suggest that a simple way of testing that claim would be to call for the prescription-books of people who make that statement. If their business is of considerable dimensions, as some claim, it is comparatively simple to form it into a limited company, and by employing a qualified chemist still further enlarge the scope of the business. In regard to "vested rights," witness put it to the Committee that it is their duty to consider the vested interests of the qualified man as against those of the unqualified man. What actually took place in the House of Commons during the passage of the drug-supply clause was the subject of much questioning from members of the Committee. Were the amendments of the clause brought before the notice of the trade? Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that the trade papers brought every detail of the amendments to the notice of all concerned.

The Chairman: I wish to ask another question on the same matter. We have had in other connections quotations from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Does that circulate very widely?—Very widely.

Asked further whether drug-store proprietors would occasionally see it, Mr. Glyn-Jones replied:

Here is a little incident showing that they read this paper. There is a note to the effect that they have received a letter from a Manchester member stating that on account of their (the trade paper's) unfair attitude against his Society, he and three others had agreed that only one of them should subscribe to the paper and pass it round to the others.

The real secret as to why the drug-store proprietors kept quiet was probably that they stood a better chance of getting what they wanted under cover of the apothecaries' assistants or the Army compounders than they would if their true position came out in the House.

#### A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Mr. Glyn-Jones went on to give the Committee an inkling of the status of these men. He quoted from the annual report of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., wherein are given the number of members who have been convicted of offences under the Pharmacy Acts and Merchandise Marks Acts, and the expression of policy as follows:

Our future policy will consist, as in the past, of looking after the interests, as far as possible, of our members, with the ultimate object of securing official recognition.

Witness called attention to the fact that if the Committee found that it was impossible to obtain a proper drug panel from qualified chemists, there is not needed any amendment of the Act, as the local Committees have power, with the consent of the Commissioners, to adopt other systems of drug supply. Mr. Glyn-Jones also explained his views on the proposed Assistant Dispensers Bill, which would meet the claims of apothecaries' assistants and Army dispensers. A few other questions were asked regarding the promotion of apprenticeship, and as to when an order for cod-liver oil becomes a prescription. The National Insurance Act has not lessened the amount of dispensing, but has increased it, and he saw no reason for continuing the Apothecaries' Society as a separate examining body for dispensers.

#### INDEPENDENT TESTIMONY.

Here we group notes of the evidence by witnesses in official positions, who it is to be expected would speak from full knowledge of the alleged insufficiency of the drug supply, or who from their special and independent positions could give the Committee impartial views respecting allegations and denials.

Mr. J. BUCKLE, Chairman of the Leeds Insurance Committee, was examined on March 25. He said there has been no difficulty in the drug supply in Leeds. "There has been no complaint laid before the Committee in any shape or form." He had personally investigated the cases in East Leeds, and the worst he found was that there was congestion in the evening; but there have been no complaints made to the Committee, neither has the Committee heard of any great inconvenience being caused. He did not think it desirable to relax the requirements that qualified chemists should do the dispensing for insured persons, and he denied emphatically the claim that the working classes have a special preference for unregistered people as against registered chemists. The working classes appreciate a qualification, and recognise that it is for their protection.

Mr. H. R. WATLING, acting clerk to the Bradford Insurance Committee, was examined on the same day. He said the difficulty in the drug supply of Bradford was confined to certain districts. There was also a difficulty as regards the hours of attendance of chemists at their shops, due in a measure to the closing order under the Shops Act. The chemists have been very reasonable up to the present. The witness said he "did not consider there is any ground for any change as regards the people insured."

Mr. J. E. LILLEY, clerk to the Manchester Insurance Committee, said in evidence on March 26 the Committee has not received any complaints regarding the drug supply to insured persons. He had received one or two verbal complaints, "more in the nature of casual comment," that the chemist had closed before the doctor had finished prescribing. Witness produced a map showing the position of the chemists' shops. He did not feel that it is necessary to make any change in the present conditions of dispensing medicines for insured persons.

Mr. RICHARD SANDS, clerk to the Nottingham County Borough Insurance Committee, gave evidence on the same day. He said there are in his district eighty-one shops kept by registered pharmacists at which medicine can be dispensed, and ten other shops where drugs can be obtained. Where there is a group of population there is a chemist within a quarter of a mile as a rule. The drug-stores are generally near a chemist's, and not in isolated districts. Chemists' shops are busy between seven and nine o'clock, but he had never heard a complaint from any source. In regard to the complaints alleged to have been made of working men being deprived of drug-stores, he said he had heard "not a whisper of a complaint of any kind." He thought working men seeing "Drug-stores" over a shop go there thinking it is a chemist's shop.

Dr. SAMUEL MOORE, a Leeds doctor, said that there has been no difficulty as regards distance from a chemist's shop. Half a mile is the greatest distance, and it is only in a very few parts indeed that it is over that distance. At the commencement there might have been reason to



complain of one portion of Holbeck, but that has been altered since. As regards chemists' hours, doctors supply drugs needed in emergency and in the night. As regards the effect of the Insurance Act on unregistered men, people for whom these men formerly prescribed now obtain medicine through the Insurance Act, and even such things as cod-liver oil. The public would not have confidence in unregistered men. It is not right that a man who has not been educated at all should be put in the same position and on the same footing as a chemist. Such men could not be trusted to dispense prescriptions accurately.

Dr. W. H. WADDINGTON, also of Leeds, gave similar evidence.

Dr. W. H. WILLCOX, consulting physician and analyst to the Home Office, in evidence extending to eight pages (221 questions and answers), was of opinion that there should be no relaxation of the conditions under which dispensing is done for insured persons. Any alteration should be in the direction of increased stringency. He asserted the danger of allowing unqualified persons to dispense scheduled poisons. There are many very powerful drugs which are not scheduled which should not be dispensed by unskilled and untrained persons. More poisonous substances are outside the schedule than in the schedule. As an instance, he gave bromoform, which if improperly dispensed would be highly dangerous. The insured person should have the protection afforded by the qualified dispenser. How and why poisons are added to the Poison Schedule was explained. It would be very inconvenient to require a prescriber to determine whether a prescription should be dispensed at a chemist's or at a drug-store. Not many medical men are acquainted with the Poison Schedule; additions have been made which are not in printed copies. His views on examination were given, and he is strongly of opinion that it would be very unwise to lower the standard which at present is necessary for the dispensing of poisons. His annual reports show that it is in practical subjects that the greater proportion of failures occur. Prescriptions could not have been taken away from drug-stores by the National Insurance Act, because previously medical men did not write prescriptions for the industrial class.

#### APPENDICES.

I. Mr. Graham-Harrison's memorandum with regard to the law as to the supply of drugs and medicines. (It deals with chemists and druggists, apothecaries, medical practitioners, and supply of drugs and medicines under the National Insurance Act.)

II. Major Birrell's memorandum as to the training of Army dispensers.

#### Notes.

WE UNDERSTAND that the representatives on Insurance Committees in the three countries who have already served on the nomination of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committees have been, with few exceptions, reappointed.

A RETURN as to the administration of Sanatorium Benefit from July 12, 1912 to April 30, 1913, has been issued. The number of persons treated is 19,097 (in England 14,624, in Scotland 2,014, in Ireland 1,297, and in Wales 1,162), at a cost of 171,888*l.*, exclusive of payments to doctors for domiciliary treatment since January 15, 1913, and administrative expenses.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Editor of "The Prescriber" about thirty pages (4½ by 2½ in.) of "National Insurance Prescriptions," which have been reprinted from the above monthly journal. The arrangement of the prescriptions according to the malady in which they are intended to be used is unusual; the introduction disclaims that the little book is intended as a guide to the treatment of disease, but as an assistance to the practitioner in the selection of the most suitable remedies. The price is 6*d.* net.

A MEMORANDUM ON FINANCIAL PROVISIONS relating to approved systems and institutions has been issued by the National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland) in accordance with paragraph 43 (1) of the Administration of Medical Benefit Regulations. In the course of this it is stated that an Institutions Fund is to be started, which will consist of moneys available for Medical Benefit. From this the maximum available for any institution is 53*s.* 6*d.* multiplied by the number of insured persons in the area of the committee receiving their treatment from the approved system or institution, but the sum actually paid will not necessarily reach this maximum. The memorandum gives

examples of the amounts likely to be paid. It also deals with the Post Office Medical System, and the advances, which, it is suggested, should not in any case exceed 1*s.* 3*d.* per insured member for the first quarter.

#### Insurance Committees (Scotland).

The following chemists have been appointed as representatives of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners on Insurance Committees:

##### County Committees.

Aberdeen, Alex. Milne, Maud.  
Argyll, D. A. Stirling, Dunoon.  
Ayr, G. Graham, Girvan.  
Banff, Wm. Alexander, Banff.  
Caithness, W. Cumming, Thurso.  
Clackmannan and Kinross, R. Ormiston, Alloa.  
Dumfries, A. T. Campbell, Dumfries.  
Dumfries, Baillie Laidlaw, Lockerbie.  
Elgin and Nairn, Alexander Robertson, Elgin.  
Fife, Thos. Yule, Cowdenbeath.  
Forfar, John Hutton, Brechin.  
Haddington, Provost McIntyre, North Berwick.  
Inverness, W. J. Bethune, Inverness.  
Kirkcubright, Frederick Walker, Castle Douglas.  
Lanark, John Hinksman, Carluke.  
Linlithgow, John Freeland, Bathgate.  
Perth, R. Speedie, Crieff.  
Renfrew, David Hendry, Renfrew.  
Ross and Cromarty, Donald Fowler, Tain.

Roxburgh, John Maxwell, Kelso.  
Stirling, Jas. Ferrier, Grangemouth.

##### Burgh Committees.

Aberdeen, Wm. F. Hay, Aberdeen.  
Ayr, Martin Meldrum, Ayr.  
Clydebank, Thos. Guthrie, Clydebank.  
Coatbridge, J. G. Robertson, Coatbridge.  
Dundee, J. H. Thomson, Lechee.  
Edinburgh, G. H. C. Rowland, Edinburgh.  
Falkirk, R. Sinclair, Falkirk.  
Glasgow, J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow.  
Greenock, J. A. Russell, Greenock.  
Hamilton, B. Reekie, Hamilton.  
Kilmarnock, Andrew Wood, Kilmarnock.  
Kirkcaldy, C. Stewart, Kirkcaldy.  
Leith, Peter Nisbet, Leith.  
Motherwell, Thos. Scott, Motherwell.  
Paisley, Alex. Fraser, Paisley.  
Perth, Thos. Harley, Perth.

#### Medical Benefit Administration.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.

**Aberdeenshire.**—A meeting convened by the clerk to the Insurance Committee of the County of Aberdeen was held on Wednesday, June 13, for the purpose of forming a Pharmaceutical Committee representative of all chemists on the panel. The following were appointed: Messrs. W. W. Hunter, J. H. Low (Fraserburgh), A. Milne (Maud), A. S. Weir (Kemnay), J. Cruickshank (Bucksburn), J. R. Reith (Cults), D. Anderson and C. Simpson (Aberdeen), J. L. Gammie (Macduff), and A. Lunan (Banchory). Mr. A. Milne was appointed Chairman and Mr. J. R. Reith Secretary. It was decided to press upon the Insurance Committee the desirability of making suitable arrangements for checking chemists' accounts and relative prescriptions, the expense to be met out of the administration funds at the disposal of the Committee. The clerk was asked to bring the matter before his Committee; also the recommendation adopted at a recent conference with representatives of the Committee on the dispensing of "urgent" prescriptions.

**Ayr.**—There are nineteen chemists on the panel, and the average cost per prescription has been 8½*d.* so far. The Insurance Committee expect that about 1*s.* 6½*d.* per annum will pay for medicines and appliances.

**Berkshire.**—Dr. Joy wanted to know when medical men are to receive the extra 2*s.* for medicines which they have made up instead of issuing prescriptions, and he was told at the Insurance Committee meeting that it is impossible to make any arrangement of that kind in advance, and the matter must stand over for a little while.—The Insurance Committee, having been assured by Mr. Metcalf (the chemists' representative) that chemists would not copy prescriptions for less than 1*d.*, and that they preferred to receive duplicates, has decided to get the smallest possible books of duplicate forms.

**Brighton.**—At the Insurance Committee meeting on June 26, Councillor Black (chemist) protested against piecemeal payment of chemists' accounts, and he was told that the Committee is not responsible for the arrangement.

**Canterbury.**—The Insurance Committee agreed last week to pay chemists a further 12½ per cent., making 67½ per cent. This is the result of the chemists appealing to the Commissioners.

**Essex.**—The new tariff was accepted on June 30, with the following modifications:

1. Triplicate prescription form retained, therefore no copying-fee.
2. No dispensing-fee allowed when proprietary medicines and pills are ordered. (With the aid of Local Medical Committee Mr. Goode, the Assistant Secretary of the County of Essex Associa-



tion of Pharmacists, is making a list of these which can and cannot be passed for payment.)

3. "Aq." means aq. fontalis; "aq. dest." to be used when ordered or when necessary only.

It is interesting to note that up to April 14 206,910 prescriptions were dispensed in Essex at a cost of 5,634*l*. Chemists will receive their second cheque in about a fortnight. The County Insurance Committee will shortly be reconstituted. The Association officers are concentrating their efforts for more representation for chemists. The new tariff will be posted free to every member of the Association, and anyone not receiving it within seven days should write to Mr. C. Goode, 136 High Street, Southend-on-Sea. Both Mr. Holloway and Mr. Goode have appealed for some other member to undertake the work.

**Hull.**—A meeting of chemists was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Monday evening, June 30, to receive the report of the Insurance Committee of the Hull Pharmacists' Association and the arrangements which had been made with the Medical Committee and sanctioned by the Insurance Commissioners. Mr. T. Smith presided over a large attendance. Mr. Staning (Secretary) made a verbal report, stating that a better quality of bandages had been substituted at the doctors' request. The doctors had agreed to do the night dispensing at a flat rate of one shilling. All doctors are to supply duplicate prescriptions. Accounts must be sent in by July 8, and will be promptly paid. The alterations made to the tariff are as follows:

Bandages (open-weave), 6-yard rolls, 1 in. 1*d*., 2 in. 2*d*., 2½ in. 2½*d*., 3 in. 3*d*., 4 in. 3½*d*.

Gauzes (white unmedicated sterilised), 32 in. wide, 1 yard 2½*d*., 3 yards 5*d*., 6 yards 9*d*.

Gauzes (medicated), boric, carbolic, cyanide, eal-alembroth, eublimite, 1 yard 3*d*., 3 yards 7*d*., 6 yards 1*s*.; wool (boric and plain), 2 oz. 2*d*., 4 oz. 3½*d*., 8 oz. 6*d*., 1 lb. 10*d*.; lint (boric), 1 oz. 1½*d*., 2 oz. 3*d*., 4 oz. 6*d*., 8 oz. 9*d*., 1 lb. 1*s*. 3*d*.; lint, 1 oz. 2*d*., 2 oz. 4*d*., 4 oz. 7*d*., 8 oz. 1*s*. 1*d*., 1 lb. 1*s*. 11*d*.; gutta-percha tissue (weight not less than 1¼ oz. per square yard), 1*s*. 3*d*. per square yard.

It is requested that as far as possible graduated bottles be used for all medicines.

The doctors have prepared a small book of prescriptions, which it is thought will be useful and do away with repeat prescriptions. A discussion followed. It was stated that the President and Mr. Staning have been appointed arbitrators in case of dispute with the checker, and their decision would be final. Mr. Selle moved and Mr. Spilman seconded a resolution, which was carried, that the question of the proper charge for small quantities of tinctures from 1 to 119 minims should be submitted to the Standing Committee in London. It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Jones, to charge the dispensing-fee on malt and malt oil.

**Isle of Wight.**—The Insurance Committee have appointed their Chairman (Mr. H. W. Barford, pharmaceutical representative on the Committee) and Mr. H. J. Sadler to meet to investigate the matter of errors committed in checking chemists' accounts.

**Lewisham.**—A meeting of the Insurance District Committee was held on June 25, when, on the motion of Mr. J. Y. Fairweather (chemist), it was agreed that the Committee should approach the Commissioners with a view of causing two nominees from the local Medical Committee to be appointed to fill the vacancies on the District Committee.

**Midlothian.**—The Insurance Committee has issued to chemists on the panel the following list of emergency drugs and appliances:

Bandages, grey O.W., 2 in. and 3 in. ... ..	12
Gauze, boric, carbolic, cyanic, eal-alembroth, eublimite ... ..	1 roll.
Lint, unmedicated, boric ... ..	1 lb.
Cotton-wool ... ..	2 lb.
Oiled silk, yellow ... ..	¾ yard.
Liq. cresol sup. ... ..	¾ pint.
or Lot. acid, boric ... ..	¾ gal.
Sol. picric acid, in water containing 25 per cent. rect. spirit ... ..	10 oz.
Carron oil ... ..	1 lb.
Sol. cocain., 4 per cent. ... ..	½ oz.
Caustic pencil ... ..	1 stick.

All prices and dimensions to be according to the drug tariff.

**Portsmouth.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 26 it was agreed that doctors should be authorised to supply drugs and dressings for immediate use or application only, and to send in accounts and prescriptions in respect thereto. This is a modification of an original motion against which Alderman F. C. Foster (chemist) protested.

**Sheffield.**—The question of doctors supplying medicines and appliances to patients in rural areas has been considered by the Insurance Committee in conference with representa-

tives of the local Medical Committee and of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society (Messrs. H. Antcliffe, J. T. Appleton, A. H. Culverhouse, and J. T. Jackson). Applications were made by doctors in respect of 1,455 persons. In the majority of the cases the Committee were satisfied and granted the applications. The question of payment for proprietary drugs and articles not in the tariff of drugs and appliances is being considered at present by the local Medical Committee and the local Pharmaceutical Committee. A report is to be presented to the Medical Benefit Sub-committee. The question of the fixing of a standard of quality for prescribed appliances in the tariff has also been referred for consideration to the two Committees above-mentioned.

**West Bromwich.**—The Insurance Committee decided on June 25 that arrangements should be made whereby chemists in the different districts of the area would be open in turn on Wednesday evenings, between 6 and 8.30, for the purpose of dispensing, and the local Pharmaceutical Committee is to be asked to submit proposals as to detail, etc.

**West Ham.**—At a meeting of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists at Earls Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., on June 26 the President (Mr. W. Potter) reported on the meeting of the West Ham Insurance Committee. In the discussion which followed some criticism was passed at the delay in paying accounts. It was agreed that no copying-fee should be charged so long as duplicate prescriptions are supplied to the chemist. Subject to the approval of the Medical Committee, it was agreed that a sum not exceeding 50*l*. be charged against the Drug Fund for checking accounts and calling attention to examples of extravagant prescribing. It was also resolved to draw the attention of the doctors to the effect on the Drug Fund of ordering expensive proprietary preparations. It was also urged that the proportion of pharmacists on the Insurance Committee should be increased from one to two, now that the Committee consists of sixty members. It was suggested that in future Insurance Committees of bordering areas should settle between themselves the payment for prescriptions written on wrong forms—and consequently, through no fault of the chemists, sent to the wrong Committee—instead of returning them to the sender, as at present.

**Wigton.**—The rural-area question was considered by the District Committee last week. Mr. Sprout (pharmaceutical representative) strongly urged the advantages of dispensing being done by chemists, and the disadvantages arising from doctors undertaking this work. Dr. Dolan replied, saying that country people prefer to get their medicines from the doctor; and the motion by Dr. Crerar that the Cumberland County Committee's mile radius be adopted was not seconded. Instead, a committee, including Mr. Sprout, was appointed to consider and recommend the boundary beyond which medicines should not be dispensed by doctors. It was agreed that in the Wigton district the following should be the hours for dispensing: Ordinary week-days, 8 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. or 8 P.M.; Sundays, noon to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 6 P.M.; early-closing days, up to 1 P.M. and from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.; Bank holidays, 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MESSRS. A. MILLAR & Co., LTD., of Dublin, have removed their London office to 43 Great Tower Street, E.C. Mr. OSCAR SCHOLZIG, merchant and manufacturers' agent, has removed to Eldon Buildings, Eldon Street, London, E.C.

THE BUSINESS of Messrs. Herbert Hymans & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C., is being carried on, on behalf of the widow, at the above address. By friendly arrangements with Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., Mr. H. W. Miles has joined the firm of Herbert Hymans & Co.

MESSRS. MOORE & HOLE, resin and oil factors, Billiter House, Billiter Street, London, E.C., intimate that Mr. Alfred James Moore has retired from the firm, his son, Mr. Charles Moore, being admitted to partnership. The partners are now Mr. E. N. Hole and Mr. C. Moore.

THE SANKYO GOSHIKAISHA (PARTNERSHIP CO.), of Tokyo, Japan, has been reorganised as a joint-stock company in order to develop its business on a more extensive scale (having for its capital 2,000,000 yen), and the new company will succeed to all the rights and obligations of the old partnership company. The new company will trade as Sankyo & Co.

## MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

### The Use of Taraxacum.

A PREVIOUS NOTE has been given regarding the local application of taraxacum-juice in cancer and in partial intestinal obstruction. The "British Medical Journal" has a further note on the subject from Dr. A. Stevenson, of Sunderland, who tried taraxacum and obtained great relief from sickness and constipation in the case of a patient with deposits in the liver and omentum for which the surgeon was unable to operate.

### The Therapeutics of Emetine.

DR. S. MALLANNAH, writing from Hyderabad to the "British Medical Journal," gives particulars of a case where emetine was employed with excellent results in the treatment of liver abscess. The patient, a woman of forty, was given, three times a day,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of emetine dissolved in water, taking altogether 21 grains. Emetine is efficacious, Dr. Mellannah states, even when suppuration has already taken place, and it is equally efficacious when given by the mouth. Other testimony to the efficacy of the treatment is given in the issue of June 28.

### Ringworm Paint.

DR. J. H. GARRETT, in the "British Medical Journal," states that of the various applications for ringworm of the scalp the most successful is liquor ferri perchloridi fortior. The scalp, he states, can easily be freed from grease and scurf by the use of petrol applied on pledgets of common tow, and the head should have one good wash before the application of the perchloride of iron is begun. As this is very soluble and easily washed away with water, the head should not afterwards be often washed during the treatment. The strong perchloride solution should be dabbed on the scalp with a camel-hair brush until the scalp is thoroughly stained with it. As the result upon the skin and hair is quite harmless and benign, an occasional prophylactic dressing can be given to the parts unaffected with ringworm. The patches affected should be treated every second day for three times, afterwards every third day for six times, when the cure will generally be effected, although the disease has been very extensive. If the head be not then washed, the iron-stained scurf and epidermis will, in the course of some days, come away from the scalp, leaving a healthy skin beneath.

### Chloretone and Seasickness.

DR. W. ESSEX WYNTER, writing to "The Lancet" (XX., Vol. I., 1375), speaks of the usefulness of chloretone in the treatment of chorea, and at the same time gives particulars of a case where a married couple went over to the United States and back, each taking 5-grain capsules three or four times a day. While it prevented seasickness, the couple became giddy and drowsy, owing to excessive doses and accumulation of the chloretone in the system. Dr. Essex Wynter says:

"No such experience has occurred to me with larger doses extended over longer periods when administered in solution in oil or paraffin, and I am familiar with instances where chloretone has been taken in the Atlantic voyage, and the longer one to the Cape, in cachet form, without unpleasant symptoms, but then it has been used with moderation and discretion. The drug should be either given in solution, when the immediate effect is the guide to continuance, or limited to 10 grains daily, with intermissions, when extended over several days."

Following this up in a later issue, Dr. Donald E. Core says that he noticed semi-coma in one case, a woman who took 30 grains for toothache. Chloretone is, he states, undoubtedly a useful drug in the treatment of many conditions, and, like most useful drugs, its action requires careful and constant supervision.

DRESDEN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY.—Business was very brisk during the first nine months of 1912, but orders fell off considerably during the last quarter, owing to the political situation. In most articles production continued at the level of 1911, and in some cases rose above it. The export trade has been going up for years.—*British Consular Report.*

## PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

### Specifications Accepted.

March 27, 1913.

CONVERSION OF MINERAL OIL INTO VOLATILE SPIRIT. 28460/11. New Oil Refining Process, Ltd., and Neilson.

TREATMENT OF WOODS WITH SULPHUR. 1076/12. Haunz and Oliver.

MANUFACTURE OF BUTADIENE AND ITS HOMOLOGUES. 3873/12. Matthews, Strange & Bliss.

EAR-TRUMPET. 6650/13. Green.

MANUFACTURE OF OILS SOLUBLE IN WATER. 6825/12. Boulton. (Chemische Fabrik Westend.)

MANUFACTURE OF ISATIN COMPOUNDS. 7768/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.)

SOAP-TABLETS. 12359/12. Seemann.

MANUFACTURE OF OIL-VARNISH SUBSTITUTES FROM ANIMAL OILS. 15012/12. Kaempfe.

MANUFACTURE OF PROTEID PREPARATIONS. 16336/12. Boulton. (Nyggaard & Co.)

ALARM THERMOMETERS. 20342/12. Edelmann.

TRUSSES. 20897/12. Watson.

BREATHING APPARATUS FOR IRRESPIRABLE GASES. 23654/12. Hill & Davis.

April 2, 1913.

DEVELOPING-TROUGH FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS. 7204/12. Pendred and Houghtons, Ltd.

TRUSSES. 7523/12. Love & Turner.

MANUFACTURE OF CYANOGEN-COMPOUNDS FROM CALCIUM CYANAMIDE. 14607/12. Naef.

FATTY SAPONACEOUS PRODUCT, AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME. 16413/12. Benedix.

ACTYL-COMPOUNDS OF THE AMIDO-AZO-BENZENE SERIES. 16698/12. Kalle & Co. Akt.-Ges.

OBTAINING OXIDE OF NITROGEN FROM AIR. 17038/12. Du Pont.

LUBRICANTS AND MODE OF APPLYING. 18295/12. Van Datté.

MEDICAL PLASTERS. 24490/12. Benario.

MEDICINE FOR POULTRY. 26442/12. Butters.

INFANTS' SOOTHERS. 3666/13. Teitz.

April 9, 1913.

FLAME-PROOF FABRICS. 21880/11. Seaton-Snowden.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TONING PROCESS. 8002/12. Ward.

MINERAL-OIL EMULSIONS. 8077/12. Boulton. (A. Heumann & Co. and Melamid.)

SCOURING, CLEANSING, BLEACHING, PURIFYING, AND TOILET COMPOSITIONS. 8310/12. Colvin.

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE PIGMENTS. 8546/12. Popc.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON COMPOUND FOR GAS PURIFICATION. 10793/12. Weyman & Hardie.

PURE TUNGSTIC ACID. 17603/12. Fischer.

MANUFACTURE OF SUPERPHOSPHATES. 19572/12. Boulton. (Willson.)

AUDOPHONES. 22613/12. Soret.

DERIVATIVES OF AMINO-OXYARYLSARINIC ACIDS. 25493/12. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.

FLY-CATCHING DEVICES. 25918/12. Moss.

LIQUIDS FOR CLEANING GLASS. 222/13. Schroer.

PRODUCTION OF 1:3 BUTYLENE-GLYCOL. 940/13. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.

April 16, 1913.

AUTOMATIC ANALYSIS OF GASES. 5601/12. Boulton.

OBTAINING RUBBER FROM POLYMERISED VINYL-BROMIDE. 6299/12. Ostromislensky and Obschestvo Proizvodstva and Torgovli Resinovymi Izdeliami "Bogatyr."

PREPARATIONS FOR GIVING IMMUNITY AGAINST TRYPANOSOMES. 7969/12. Teichmann & Braun.

MANUFACTURE OF LACQUERS AND VARNISHES. 8194/12. Cohn.

CORRECTING DEFORMITIES OF THE LIMBS. 8500/12. Semeleder.

MANUFACTURE OF  $\beta$ - $\gamma$ -DIMETHYLERYTHRENE. 8871/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)

APPARATUS FOR CONDENSING MILK, MEAT EXTRACT, ETC. 9723/12. Amundsen.

MANUFACTURE OF QUINIZARINE. 12619/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.)

MANUFACTURE OF INDOLE. 14943/12. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)

MANUFACTURE OF HYDROFLUORIC ACID. 15227/12. Bishop.



## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 3.

**B**USINESS, except in a few seasonable articles, is not by any means brisk; there are, however, a fair number of market changes, reports regarding the new crop of otto of rose are more favourable, and buyers are recommended to deal cautiously. Aniseed oil forward delivery is higher; valerian-root (foreign) is scarce. Cod-liver oil (forward) is a shade higher. Lemon oil (new crop) is advancing, while old crop is the turn easier without much interest being shown. New crop digitalis-leaves are now ready. The new crop of Morocco coriander-seed is reported more or less a failure. One large producing district reports damage to the tartaric-acid vines owing to cold weather. Lemon-juice is in good demand. The following are the principal changes:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anise oil (forward)	Lemon-juice (English)	Capsicums	Cassia fistula
Canary-seed	Orange-peel	Caraway-seed (new crop)	Citronella oil
Cod-liver oil	(strips)	Geranium oil	Cloves
Coriander-seed	Peppermint	(Algerian)	Mace
Orris-root	oil (Amer.)	Lemon oil	
(Florentine)	Peppermint	(Palermo)	
Valerian-root (foreign)	oil (Jap.)		

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Business in this market is quiet. Opium (druggists') is lower at \$6 per lb. Peppermint oil dull at \$2.80 per lb. in tins. Senega-root firm but unchanged in price at 80c. per lb. Golden seal (hydrastis) root has declined to \$3.60. Curaçao aloes easy at 7c. per lb. Cascara sagrada remains firm at 7½c. per lb. Buchu-leaves have advanced to \$1.45 per lb.

### London Markets.

ACETIC ACID AND ACETATES are in steady business demand, but forward business is not being entered upon. It is expected that prices will be maintained until the end of the year, when lower values are hoped for.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Spot is now 7s. 3d., being firm; June-July shipment is quoted 6s. 3d. c.i.f.; September-October, 6s. 3½d. c.i.f.

The British Consul (Mr. O. R. Coales) at Wuchow, reporting on the trade of 1912, says the production of aniseed is confined in China to the south-west of Kuangsi. The opening of Nanning has concentrated the trade in Pakhoi. Two-thirds of the star aniseed and nearly all the essential oil are exported to Hong-Kong. The average net exports per annum of these commodities from Kuangsi for the last twenty-five years were:

	Aniseed. Cwts.	Aniseed Oil. Cwts.
1887-91	7,675	742
1892-96	9,033	1,602
1897-1901	10,854	1,385
1902-06	9,362	1,632
1907-11	12,549	2,741

The average annual import of aniseed into other parts of China from Hong-Kong during 1907-11 was 6,730 cwt. In 1912 15,234 cwt. of star aniseed and 3,160 cwt. of aniseed oil were exported from Kuangsi via Wuchow.

BENZONIN.—Twenty-one cases of Siam have arrived this week.

BERGAMOT OIL is quiet at 22s. to 24s., according to grade.

From Palermo, under date June 28, we learn that the position is stronger on account of reports that the new crop may be affected by the falling of small fruit. There is some truth in this, which the holders of old oil make the most of, so that sellers want more money for what they have to dispose of.

CALABAR BEANS.—From the Continent come reports of heavy stocks and offers in quantity at 7½d. per lb.

CANADA BALSAM is rather scarce at 6s. 6d. per lb.

CANARY-SEED is dearer, business having been done at 95s. per qr. for cleaned River Plate, 94s. to 97s. for ordinary and 100s. for good Morocco.

CAPSICUMS were easier at auction, 24 bags Nyassa offered selling at 25s. 6d. per cwt. for good bright red off stalk, 22s. for fair yellowish, and 15s. for part perished.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Prime Dutch new crop September-December shipment is quoted at 23s. 9d. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA is very quiet here, although reported in good demand in the United States.

CASSIA FISTULA.—East Indian is reported plentiful and cheaper, 15s. 6d. per cwt. being quoted for good natural quality in 10-cwt. lots.

CASSIA OIL is steady on the spot, 3s. 8d. per lb. for 80 to 85 per cent. and 3s. 4d. for 70 to 75 per cent.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL in original cases is offering at 3s. per lb.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 17 will consist of 12,121 packages Ledgeriana, Robusta, and hybrid, and 406 cases and 752 bales Succirubra, weighing about 1,170,958 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on June 26 consisted of 10,141 packages Government and 43,932 packages private bark, including the first-hand quantities to be offered on July 17.

The N.V. Nederl. Veem, Amsterdam, reports that the shipments from Java to Europe during June 1913 amounted to 1,899,000 Amst. lb., against 1,636,000 Amst. lb. in 1912. The total shipments from January-June 1913 amounted to 7,461,400 Amst. lb., against 6,259,000 Amst. lb. in 1912.

CITRONELLA OIL is a little lower at 1s. 10½d. per lb. in tins and cases.

For the last twelve or eighteen months, according to "De Indische Mercuur," a factory has been at work at Tjikamppek, near Buitenzorg, distilling oil from about two hundred bouws of "serah" grass (citronella), which, it is stated, grows wild and yet gives an oil at least as good as that obtained from cultivated grass in Ceylon. The undertaking has been so successful that 300 bouws will be worked in future. About 150 men are employed cutting the grass, and four or five cuttings are made each season.

CLOVE OIL is easy at 5s. 4d. per lb.

CLOVES.—The fruit has declined this week owing to shipments of new crop cloves being made earlier than was anticipated. Privately, Zanzibar new crop is lower, fair quality on the spot being quoted 7½d., June-August delivery selling at 7d., and further buyers. For arrival August-October shipment buyers at 5½d., and September-November at 5½d., October-December sold at 5½d., closing buyers at 5½d. c.i.f. d.w. No sales in auction.

COCA-LEAVES.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 17 will consist of 1,792 packages Java, weighing about 97,022 kilos.

The exports of coca from Java to Europe during June 1913 amounted to 2,389 packages, against 1,621 packages in 1912.

According to a consular report abstracted from a recent number of "De Indische Mercuur," coca in Bolivia is chiefly grown in the Department of La Paz and in the neighbourhoods of Yungas and Cochabamba. The cost of production is estimated at about 8 francs per arroba of 11.5 kilos., so that prices of 12 and 16 francs per arroba for "medium" and "best" qualities pay well. A combination of growers and merchants has, however, forced prices up to 20.5 or even 30 francs. The annual production is estimated at 4,000 tons, used principally in the country, though some is exported to Chili and the Argentine. About eighteen years ago a cocaine-factory was built at Yungas, which, however, was only worked for a short time, and at present no cocaine is made in Bolivia.

**COCONUT OIL.**—Ceylon advanced early in the week by 6d. to 48s. Cochin also went up 3s. to 57s., but price returned to 54s.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—For finest 1913 oil 100s. to 105s. c.i.f. is generally quoted.

From Bergen, under date June 30, we learn that the Finmarken cod-fishing is now closed, and the official report gives the following totals for all the fishing grounds:

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ... ..	61.4	99.2	76.0
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	43,300	76,200	48,25
Barrels ... ..	37,300	65,700	41,50

The sales of cod-liver oil are limited at last quotation of 95s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil, but there is a hardening tendency, and holders of oil hope to realise better prices in the fall.

**COPAIBA.**—Steadier, but without alteration in quotations.

**CORIANDER-SEED.**—There has been a good demand, and the price is dearer. Fair to good Morocco has been sold at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt., and 17s. is now asked.

**DIGITALIS-LEAVES.**—New crop foreign is now ready, and is offered at from 30s. to 36s. per cwt., according to quality.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Seven cases of dragon's-blood in reeds have been landed.

**ELDER-FLOWERS.**—The new crop, prompt shipment, from the Continent, is quoted at 69s. per cwt.

**ELECAMPANE-ROOT** is now a little cheaper at 21s. per cwt. c.i.f.

**ENGLISH HERB CROPS.**—*Digitalis* has been a fair crop, and cured leaves of fine colour are now obtainable. *Belladonna* looks a poor crop, but *Henbane* is good.

**GALANGAL-ROOT** is very scarce; 40s. is the price on the spot. The new crop is not due before September, and is quoted at a considerable reduction.

**GALLS.**—Persian blue on spot have been sold at 45s. per cwt., which shows an advance.

**GERANIUM OIL.**—Algerian is easier, being obtainable at 27s. to 28s. per lb.

**GINGER.**—The demand at auction was slow, all the offerings, 531 bags and 14 cases, being bought in, lined cut tips at 40s. per cwt.; brown rough Calicut, good medium and bold at 38s., and medium part shrivelled at 35s.; and washed rough Cochin at 29s. to 30s. African ginger has improved by 6d. At Liverpool 25 tons Sierra Leone sold at 18s. 6d. spot.

**GLUCOSE.**—The price for ten barrel lots is 12s. 1½d. per cwt. in London, a firmer price owing to scarcity on spot.

**GUAIACUM.**—The arrivals during the week are 38 packages.

**HELLEBORE-ROOT.**—Good fibrous white root is quoted at 31s. per cwt. c.i.f., and the black variety at 17s. 6d. c.i.f.

**HYDRASTIS-ROOT** is quoted 16s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 15s. 9d. for new crop to arrive.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Matto Grosso is slightly firmer on last sale prices, being about 7s. 6d. per lb.

**LEAD PRODUCTS** are being bought at present values, despite the uncertainty as to future prices, which causes forward buyers to hold their orders.

**LEMON-JUICE.**—English pressed is getting into a very small compass and is fetching 2s. 3d. per gal.; the last of the heavy consignments of the fruit were offered this week and fetched exceptionally high prices.

**LEMON OIL.**—New crop is offered at 12s. to 12s. 9d. c.i.f., and reported to be advancing, while old crop is more or less neglected at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot 19s. is about the price. *Later*: New crop, December-January shipment is quoted 13s. c.i.f. to-day.

A Palermo advice dated July 1 states that there are some exporters who would make prospective buyers believe that next year's outlook is very bad, but this is not the case. So far as can be judged, the crop will turn out good, and promises to yield about one-third more than last season, or be about equal to the output of two years ago, if nothing untoward occurs. If the crop turns out as is expected, it will put a stop to the high rates that are now ruling, and

12s. per lb. is mentioned as the price in these and other eventualities.

Another report (Palermo, June 28) states that the market there is almost at a standstill, but holders show no desire to force sales, the price quoted being a shade easier—viz., 18s. 2½d. per lb. c.i.f. London, compared with 18s. 6d. a week before.

**LIME OIL (DISTILLED).**—Stocks are rapidly being cleared, and 3s. per lb. is the price in second-hands.

**MACE** was 1d. lower at auction. Of 65 packages of West Indian offered at auction, 63 sold, fair to good reddish at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., do. dark red at 2s. to 2s. 1d., and broken at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.

**MAIZE STARCH** is firmer on spot at 12s. owing to scarcity.

**MENTHOL.**—Quotations for Japanese on spot are 21s. 9d. to 22s. per lb.

**MORPHINE.**—The market is unsettled, with a steadier tendency as the makers continue busy.

**NUTMEGS.**—West Indian ½d. lower for good, and ½d. down for defective. The 201 packages offered were sold: 66's at 5½d., 80's at 5d., 86's to 92's at 4¾d., 96's to 104's at 4½d. to 4¾d., 107's to 108's at 4½d., 110's to 114's at 4¾d. to 5d., 116's to 120's at 4½d. to 4¾d., 130's to 147's at 4¾d. to 5d., defective at 3½d. to 4¾d.

**OPIMUM** is steadier at last week's rates. There are indications of more strength in the primary markets, shippers being inclined to put up prices by a few pence. It would seem that for the present bottom prices have been reached.

A Smyrna correspondent, writing on June 20, again reports an active market, with sales of 40 cases for the United States, spot goods, and 10 cases new (1913 crop) Karahissar forward delivery at following prices: Old extra selected druggists' 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. and extra druggists' 16s. per lb. c.i.f.; new (1913 crop) available lowland poor qualities, 11s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., and do. better qualities, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; new Karahissar, extra, delivery in August, 14s. 3d. per lb. There are several buyers for new available material and for July and August deliveries, paying from 12s. to 14s. 6d. as to quality; but sellers are not disposed to close contracts as yet, because it is reported that the late rains have done damage to a more or less considerable extent. This lowers the crop estimate to only 7,000 cases, which, if the case, will cause the price to be advanced again later on. The arrivals are 95 cases, against 122 at same date last year.

A Constantinople report dated June 23 advises sales for the week of three cases of inferior druggists' at from 185 pms. to 190 pms. per oke and 13 cases better quality at 225 pms. to 238 pms. Also 11 "softs" and 23 Malatia at 260 pms. to 282 pms. for smokers' use and for Japan. There have been 22 cases druggists' exported. There are still few sellers of druggists', everyone awaiting arrivals of new crop and at the same time the settlement of the U.S. tariff.

**ORANGE OIL.**—It is reported from Palermo (June 28) that the market is still strong and unchanged at 14s. 8d. for both bitter and sweet oils.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Good bright strip is very scarce, and is only offered in limited quantity at 8½d. to 9d.

**ORRIS-ROOT.**—Italy reports heavy sales of Florentine root to America, and remaining stocks small, good sorts being quoted at 69s. per cwt. c.i.f., and small at 67s. 6d.

**PEPPER.**—Nothing was offered at auction. Privately the spot demand is slow, with sellers of fair Singapore at 5½d., while for arrival the market is steadier, June-August and August-September shipment being sold at 4½d. and September-October at 4¾d. Lampong October-December steamer sold at 4¾d. to 4¾d., and January-March 4¾d. value c.i.f. d.w. White fair Singapore is offered at 8½d., and fair Muntok at 9½d. The arrival market is steadier.

**PEPPERMINT OIL.**—An improved demand for American tin oil has been exhibited this week, and increased sales have been made at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. Japanese demethylised remains firm on the spot at 6s. to 6s. 2d. Suzuki, and 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. Kobayashi.

**QUICKSILVER** unchanged, fair business being done in second hands at 7l. 2s. per bottle.

**QUININE** remains quiet at unaltered rates; first hands 10½d., second hands 10d. for foreign makes.

**SARSAPARILLA** is in fair demand this week at improved prices.



SASSAFRAS OIL is unchanged at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. for genuine.

SENEGA-ROOT continues scarce on the spot at 3s. 8d. per lb.

SHELLAC closes firm after being lower, fair business being done in view of the somewhat speculative position of the article. Fair TN Orange is quoted 90s. AC Garnet sellers at 84s. for fair. Futures were lower, with full recovery. August delivery sold at 87s. to 89s., closing 89s. 6d. value, October at 89s. 6d. to 91s. and buyers.

Soy is in steady demand at 1s. 5d. for the ordinary brands.

SPICES.—The offerings at auction were again small and uninteresting, while the demand generally was slow.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Prime frosted Angostura July-August shipment from South America are quoted at 6s. 6d. c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Business is moderate, fine grades continuing scarce, and high prices being asked for these.

TURPENTINE has varied slightly during the week, closing at 28s. for American spot.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—Foreign is scarce and dearer, 46s. 6d. being the price on the spot; to arrive from Belgium 43s. per cwt. c.i.f. is asked.

### Manchester Chemical Market.

July 1.

The position in heavy chemicals is rather unsettled, but, generally speaking, demand continues fair on home account. There is a quieter feeling for export. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and soda crystals show little change. Sulphate of copper continues to decline, owing to the uncertainty attending the raw metal. To-day this feeling was rather accentuated, and prices may be quoted 22l. 5s. to 22l. 10s. per ton, delivered Manchester. Even in lead-products there was a weaker feeling, due to the general reduction in the raw metal. White powdered arsenic is about unchanged. Wood naphthas quiet. In coal-tar products there is little fresh business to note. So far as pitch is concerned, sellers are not giving the product away, notwithstanding the "bear" influence. Benzols still continue firm; in fact, another advance is being advised from the works in this district, but is still 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per gal., according to quality and quantity. Carbolic acid flat.

### Citric Materials.

In his annual report on the trade of Sicily for 1912, the British Consul states that the report of the Camera Agrumaria, or Citrus Chamber, for the season ending November 30, 1912, has not yet been published; but as the lemon-crop in 1911-12 was below the average, and this season's crop is reported to be still smaller, the surplus fruit available for conversion into by-products must have also fallen considerably, and such stocks as may still remain in the Chamber's hands can no longer cause any anxiety. Indeed, according to the annual report of the Bank of Sicily for 1912, the stocks of the Camera Agrumaria on November 30, 1912, had fallen to 1,062 tons of citrate of lime and 15,300 litres (3,330 imp. gals.) of concentrated lemon-juice (*agrocotto*), and everything pointed to the complete liquidation of this stock during the current season. The Consul gives the figures concerning the working of the Camera for the past three years, which were printed in the *C. & D.*, July 13, 1912. It is calculated that the world's production of citrate and juice amounts to an average of about 7,200 metric tons per annum, of which about five-sixths are produced in Sicily.

### World's Vanilla Crops.

Mr. Hermann Mayer Senior has issued his annual vanilla statistics for 1912, showing a production from all parts of the globe of 574 tons, composed as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Bourbon .....	66	Guadeloupe and Mar-	
Seychelles .....	8	tinique .....	29
Comoro and Mayotte ..	80	Mexico .....	114
Madagascar, Noesi-Be,		Tahiti .....	133
and Ste Marie .....	95		
Mauritius, Java, Fiji,			574
and Ceylon .....	8		

Notwithstanding an actual shrinkage of 16 tons compared with the 1911 returns, a lower level of values has for all but the Tahiti varieties been established during the period under review, and while prospects for coming crops indicate a further decrease, available stocks in importers' hands are, on account of the unsettled conditions which most speculative products have been subjected to, considerably above the

last two seasons' averages. Tahiti's, on the other hand, have run their independent course and continue firm throughout.

### Java Cinchona.

The report of the Director of the Government Cinchona Gardens in Java for the first quarter of the present year states that the weather conditions were again abnormal. There was a good deal of drought in January and February, but the rainfall during March was so heavy as to bring the total for the quarter above the average for the last five years. Some damage was done by wind, especially at Kawah-Tjiwidei. The spells of dry weather in 1912 and this year have enabled good progress to be made in hoeing and working the soil, so that a good harvest of high-quality bark is probable. The usual note as to labour troubles indicates that the Javanese coolie is no longer so amenable as formerly. The 1912 harvest, which was shipped to Europe in February of this year, amounted to 1,902,129  $\frac{1}{2}$ -kilos., compared with 1,862,737 in the previous year. At Malabar Garden 730 bouws of Ledger trees gave 1,433,987  $\frac{1}{2}$ -kilos. of bark, containing the equivalent of 6.49 per cent. of quinine sulphate, equal to 63.73 kilos. of sulphate per bouw, compared with 61.62 kilos. last year. An examination of Ledger seed in continuation of the work done in 1906 shows that this seed contains quinine. Heer P. von der Wielen, in a review of the portion of the Dutch East Indian Agricultural Department Report for 1911 dealing with the cinchona-gardens, states that the scientific work calls for no special remarks, but that the report shows that the undertakings are being conscientiously carried on, and that the information freely published regarding them is of assistance to all engaged in cinchona plantation.

### Ammonia Sulphate.

The rapid expansion in consumption of ammonia sulphate of late years may be gathered from the very high prices which have been established, in face of the constant substantial increase of the world's output, as may be seen from the following figures:

	1908	1910	1912
PRODUCTION.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain ...	321,500	369,000	380,000
Germany ...	313,000	375,000	465,000
France ...	52,000	56,000	68,000
Belgium ...	30,000	36,000	48,000
Holland ...	5,000	4,800	6,000
Austria-Hungary ...	35,000	100,000	80,000
Spain ...	12,000	9,000	12,000
Italy ...	11,000	12,000	15,000
United States ...	40,000	116,000	160,000
Japan ...	2,500	4,000	4,000
Other countries ...	30,000	30,000	62,000
Total ...	852,000	1,111,000	1,300,000

The world's production has thus increased from 852,000 tons for 1908 to 1,300,000 tons last year, this increase being equal to fully 50 per cent., but as the world's needs appear to grow with the output, the outlook continues very sound. Until 1910 Great Britain was the largest world's producer, but her output has with that year and since been substantially outstripped by Germany. Next to Great Britain comes the United States, whose production for last year of 160,000 tons shows an increase of 120,000 tons against four years previously. Years ago Germany had to import considerable quantities, in spite of a material increase in her output; she now has a good surplus for export, and competes against Great Britain, who, however, has easily retained her lead in exports, as she has fully 75 per cent. of her production available for shipment. The larger portion of these exports is absorbed by Japan, the United States, Java, Spain, and Portugal. The shipments to U.S.A. from Great Britain last year were about 40,000 tons, a falling-off of 25,000 tons against 1911, which is accounted for the large increase in the domestic American output. The heaviest buyer of the home product continues to be Japan, whose imports last year were about 87,000 tons, or an excess of 16,000 tons against 1911. The consumption for 1911 in the chief consuming countries was about as follows: Germany, 380,000 tons; U.S.A., 240,000 tons; Great Britain, 87,000 tons; Japan, 80,000 tons; France, 82,000 tons; Spain and Portugal, 70,000 tons; Belgium, 53,000 tons; Italy, 40,000 tons; and Java, 45,000 tons.

### Irish Kelp Industry.

A writer in the "Financial Times," who has been investigating the economic conditions of the Connemara islanders, gives a short history of the rise and decline of the Irish kelp industry. Formerly agents for a Glasgow firm used to come among the islanders in spring, and actually pay them sums of from 20% to 30% in anticipation of the kelp-making—to encourage them to make it. Kelp-making was then pro-

ductive, selling at from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. In a season, from May to September, a family could make about three boatloads, of 5 tons per boat, which worked out at 120*l.* Even the poorest family could make two boatloads of 5 tons each, or 80*l.* worth. Various competing companies, including a Galway one with iodine-works at Terryland, Lough Corrib, started in, but the Glasgow firm, at present represented by Mr. T. Hazell, of Cashel, beat them out of the field. Thus between 1837 and 1877 these islanders were prosperous, but the first great blow to the kelp-trade was the opening up of nitrate fields. Next the Glasgow firm extended their sphere of operations and began to import kelp from Norway. The Connemara man's price for kelp was gradually reduced until 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* became the average; the illiterate peasant could not understand how it was, when he was making kelp as good as ever, that the price should go down from 50*s.* to 60*s.* per ton, and he foolishly retaliated by mixing sand and stones in the boiling weed to increase the weight. This was, of course, detected, and prices ran down to 3*l.* per ton. Rival companies would and did come in, putting up the prices temporarily to near the old figure, but the Glasgow firm, whose local centre is Kilkerrin, beat them out. With the turf-trade gone, the kelp-trade gone, the Connemara islanders have now fallen on evil days, and a relief fund has been opened.

## American Tariff Revision.

THE following are the important changes made by the Senate Finance Committee in the Chemical Schedule of the proposed new Customs tariff of the United States of America (cf. *C. & D.*, May 3, index folio 692):

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial preparations, from 15 to 20 per cent.

Section 19 is rewritten in entirety so as to read as follows: "Chloral hydrate, salol, phenolphthalein, urea, terpin hydrate, acetanilide, acetphenetidin, antipyrin, glycerophosphoric acid and salts and compounds thereof, acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin, guaiacol carbonate, and thymol, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Collodion and all other liquid solutions of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters or of cellulose, 25 to 15 per cent. Compounds of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters, not polished or made into finished articles, 15 to 25 per cent.; if polished or finished, from 35 to 40 per cent.

Nutgalls, Persian berries and sumac, from the free list to 3*c.* per lb.

Chicle gum, crude, from 20*c.* to 15*c.* a lb.

Dextrin, made from potato-starch or potato-flour, from 3*c.* to 1*c.* a lb.

Flaxseed and linsced oil, raw, boiled, or oxidised, from 12*c.* to 10*c.* per gal.

Olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, from 20 per cent. to 20*c.* per gal. Olive oil in bottles, jars, kegs, tins, and other packages having a capacity of less than 5 gals. each, remains the same as the Underwood Bill.

Section 62 was rewritten in its entirety to read as follows: "Zinc, oxide of and pigments containing zinc, but not containing more than 5 per cent. of lead, ground dry, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* when dry or mixed with oil or water, lithopone, and white sulphide of zinc, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Cyanide of potash, from 1*l.* per lb. to the free list.

Cyanide of soda, from 1*l.* per lb. to the free list.

THE IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES into the port of Bushire during 1911-12 amounted in value to 6,014*l.*, as compared with 5,931*l.* in 1910-11. India sent 4,484*l.*, the United Kingdom 1,033*l.*, and Germany 299*l.*

NEW ZEALAND HONEY.—Latest Government reports regarding the honey-crops in New Zealand indicate good yields on the average, with quality excellent. Several trial lots were despatched during May from Dunedin to both England and the United States. One apiarist at Dunedin secured 1,218 lb. from six hives, and another 1,020 lb. from five colonies of black bees. Greater care is being taken by producers to turn out honey in a more attractive and marketable form.

BRITISH HOUSES exporting to Germany either from England or France should carefully study the new regulations as to German Customs declarations; contrary to former practice (says the May-June circular of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris), the nature of the goods must be declared in accordance with the classification and text of the German Customs tariff, and also the net weight must be given. The special declaration form must be indicated when forwarding the consignment note.

## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June, and to the stocks on June 30, 1913:

	June		Stocks		1913	
	Landed	Delivd.	1913	1912	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	229	162	962	1,279	783	950
".....gourds	—	—	1,322	793	—	142
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	—	63	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	2,660	836	8,116	3,881	9,786	4,619
Balsams.....cks.	2	10	116	146	26	45
Calumba.....pkgs.	10	72	1,940	2,211	524	1,034
Camphor....."	645	574	1,425	1,567	4,306	4,333
Cardamoms ..	295	325	1,026	614	1,847	1,477
Cascara sagrada tons	2	6	263	229	20	54
Cinchona.....pkgs.	406	435	3,590	3,059	2,438	2,383
Cochineal.....bgs.	100	60	286	228	263	258
Cubebs....."	—	53	146	111	127	55
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	11	4	86	155	80	104
Galls....."	—	365	3,622	3,093	2,686	1,313
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	26	3	82	67	85	24
Animi .....	73	97	272	371	420	485
Arabic .....	383	368	7,236	4,112	4,153	5,432
Asafetida .....	—	108	2,102	1,033	1,262	770
Benzoin....."	71	142	554	581	635	889
Copal....."	5,183	4,109	20,333	16,197	34,442	26,589
Damar .....	710	536	4,438	5,766	4,153	5,019
Gamboge....."	13	4	115	82	98	74
Guaiaacum....."	—	—	28	37	25	27
Kauri.....tons net	35	40	197	363	293	264
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	6	16	—	3
Mastic....."	—	1	22	15	20	12
Myrrh, E.I. ....	16	52	360	551	61	168
Olibanum....."	70	168	1,273	422	559	606
Sandarac....."	—	—	451	587	584	606
Tragacanth....."	1,153	811	6,668	10,994	7,873	7,068
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena ... "	—	4	20	29	38	37
E.I. (Johore) ..	—	25	—	14	92	125
Matto Grosso ..	27	28	116	34	112	111
Minas....."	12	27	36	20	94	117
Jalap.....bls.	50	15	240	211	99	153
Nux vomica....pkgs.	—	—	218	138	631	793
Oils—						
"Anise, star.....cs.	10	4	20	20	65	45
"Cassia....."	—	—	32	31	—	20
"Castor.....pkgs.	116	96	222	198	717	677
Cocunut.....tons	89	58	302	1,111	635	722
Olive.....pkgs.	347	417	2,039	2,163	2,852	2,908
Palm.....tons	—	1	57	150	10	24
Quinine.....lb.	—	3,655	231,805	251,788	46,183	38,179
Rhubarb.....cs.	2	68	561	263	2,280	437
Chin. Rhapont.bgs.	—	2	2,525	—	5	3
Sarsaparilla.....bis.	157	68	261	214	429	379
Sennap.....pkgs.	315	258	1,637	1,154	1,195	1,660
Shellac.....cs.	1,917	3,825	89,281	57,693	20,666	29,805
Turmeric.....tons	22	53	256	296	110	233
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	262	129	1,719	1,247	1,305	1,740
Vegetable ... "	115	48	464	466	309	459

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

## Chemists at Play.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League.—

A match in this tournament, played at Wadham Lodge on June 28, resulted as follows: British Drug Houses C.C., 103; Burgoyne, Burbidges C.C., 65. For the winners, Reynolds made 23 runs (not out), Cullen 21, and E. Sibley 20. For the losers, Marvin made 24 and Martin 20 (not out). C. Parker (B.D.H.) dismissed five batsmen for 12 runs.—The British Drug Houses "A" team, playing at Crofton Park, also won, the scores being: B.D.H., 84; Farraday, 72. Notable performances for the winners were the 31 runs hit up by W. Walton and five wickets taken for 12 runs by C. E. Parker. The position in the League up to and including June 28 are as follows:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
B.D.H. ....	5	5	0	0	10
Allen & Hanburys	5	3	1	1	7
Evans Lescher ..	5	2	3	0	4
May & Baker ..	5	1	3	1	3
Burgoyne .....	5	1	3	1	3
Stevenson & Howell	3	0	2	1	1



## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1 and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 4, 1913.)

- "TURTULIN"; for serums (11). By R. Weiss, 23 Cloth Fair, Aldersgate Street, London. 350,908.
- "BLUE STAR"; for photographic paper, etc. (39). By L. Gevaert & Co., 23 Septe Straat, Vieux-Dieux, Antwerp. 350,272.
- Label device with word "DIVAN"; for goods (47 and 48). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 349,743/4.
- "PACOLEA"; for goods (47). By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 351,095.
- "CHARME DE CUPIDON" and "RUSE D'AMOUR"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Yardley & Co., Ltd., 105 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, London, E. 350,464, 351,559.
- Picture of applicants' premises in Lagos, with Arabic characters; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, 32 Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles. 350,553.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 11, 1913.)

- "SEPTONOL"; for photographic chemicals, plates, and films (1). By Houghtons, Ltd., 88 High Holborn, London, W.C. 351,281.
- "HYACINTHA"; for all goods (1). By J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., 31 Wapping, Liverpool. 351,712.
- "WHIZ"; for a veterinary ointment and wash (2). By J. Paterson, 492 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 350,468.
- "TSOM"; for sanitary and veterinary chemicals (2). By F. Schwerz, 25 Suarczstrasse, Charlottenburg, Germany. 351,154.
- "SORBOS," "HETALIS," and "OVISERVE," for chemicals (2); "CLOSPICE," for animal food (42). By L. C. Tipper, 43-45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 351,241/538/738.
- "VOLEATED"; for medicated sweetmeats (3). By J. Van Tuyt Daniels, 32 and 34 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 350,480.
- "NITETTE"; for all goods (3). By J. A. Heitman, 54 Hathaway Street, Maryhill, Glasgow. 351,762.
- "MONARCH"; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11), and for indiarubber and guttapercha goods (40). By United Drug Co., 43 Leon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 351,777/8.
- "LINIQUE"; for photographic papers (39). By the Leto Materials Co. (1905), Ltd., 1 Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 351,136.
- "CLOVER" and "STATELY"; for cream-powder and baking-powder (42). By Monarch Chemical Co., 141 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 350,946/7.
- "TINGO"; for non-alcoholic cordials (42). By J. Dunbar, Ltd., 78 Albion Road, Edinburgh. 351,145.
- "CIAMIN"; for a food made from pure albumen and animal charcoal (42). By Naamlooze Vennootschap Chemische Industrie Amsterdam, 46 Aksteldijk, Amsterdam. 351,715.
- "MINNEHAHA, LAUGHING WATER"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London, W. 351,668.
- Circular device of child with bullock, and words "BEEF PEPTONIDS"; for beef peptonoids (42). By Carnrick & Co., Ltd., 24 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London. 351,460.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 18, 1913.)
- "HYGENETTE"; for sanitary chemicals (2). By A. Walker, 53 Whitechapel, Liverpool. 350,190.
- "FLOBOX"; for a sanitary chemical fluid (2). By Magic Appliances, Ltd., 6 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. 351,398.
- Circular device, with words "MOORLAND BRAND" and letter "M" ("M" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Mount Vernon Road, Larkfield, Rawdon, near Leeds. 349,250.
- "NENZ'SCHER BLASEN-TEE" and portrait; for a medicine (3). By Margaret Hoffmann, 18 Neue Jacobstrasse, Berlin. 347,179.

Oval device of bow with words "X L ALL" ("X L ALL" disclaimed); for purgatives (3). By A. L. Fairbrether, 37 Bath Street, Glasgow. 350,770.

"STRENATONES"; for a medicine (3). By S. Kaufman, 26B New Oxford Street, London. 351,059.

Device with words "VI-BAL, BATH OF LIFE," and monogram "R. J. R."; for chemicals for oxygen-baths (3). By R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman Street, London, W. 351,463.

"SOMOX"; for a skin-lotion (3). By H. Oxley, "Graysville," Southend Road, Grays, Essex. 351,609.

"ANANTIS"; for an ointment (3). By F. G. Wilson, 21 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C. 351,719.

"LANCO"; for a non-medicated curative electric heating cushion (11). By W. A. Landau, 1 Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W. 351,275.

Label device with word "MESBÉ"; for non-medicated inhalers (11). By E. P. Dieseldorff, Hindersinstrasse 3, Berlin, N.W. 40. 351,480.

"CRYSTONE"; for non-medicated dental instruments, etc. (11). By the Harvard Dental Manufacturing Co., G.m.b.H., 9 Regentenstrasse, Berlin. 351,656.

"ORTHOBROM"; for photographic printing-paper, etc. (39). By L. Gevaert & Co., 23 Septe Straat, Vieux-Dieux, Antwerp. 350,273.

Label device with picture of jewel and words "JEWEL BRAND" and "WRIGLEY'S OLD ENGLISH PEPPERMINT CHEWING-GUM" ("Old English" disclaimed); for chewing-gum (42). By Wrigley's, Ltd., 164 Piccadilly, London, W. 350,105.

"GERMAZETS"; for cattle-foods (42). By J. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Donegall Quay Mills, Gamble Street, Belfast. 351,761.

Label device including wording "EAU DE CARNES, BOYER"; for a cordial (43). By R. Larivière et Cie., 6 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 351,303.

"HANZOL"; for a hand cleanser (47). By A. B. James & Co., 8 Trueman Street, Liverpool. 351,087.

"MYSTIC"; for lubricating oils, etc. (47). By the Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 351,289.

"HIDERSOL"; for a preparation for reviving the varnish of stringed musical instruments (47). By F. Hider, Hart's Lane, Barking, London, E. 351,532.

"MEDOLEA"; for soap (47 and 48). By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 351,646/7.

"BEAVER BRAND," with picture of same; for lubricating oils, etc. (47). By R. Davidson & Co., 158 Vauxhall Road, Liverpool. 351,873.

Triangular device with words "ANTI-CARIES" and letters "A. T. P." and "A. C." (letterpress disclaimed); for all goods (48). By R. Acheson & Co., 8 South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. 351,070.

"ERGAMIL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. Fritzsche & Co., Mühlenkamp 59, Hamburg. 351,461.

"DUNDO"; for a preparation for the prevention of the condensation of moisture on glass (50). By J. A. Harton-Ellis, Warren Grange, Crowborough, Sussex. 350,919.

## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Leeming, F. B. *Guide to the Income-tax.* How to make the Return and Prepare Accounts in Support, How to Recover Excess paid, or Obtain Reduction, with Appendix of Settled Cases. 3rd edit., revised. 7½×4½. Pp. xvi+164. 2s. 6d. net. (Effingham Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London.) [We are not surprised that a reprint of the first edition and two other editions of this work have been called for. We commended it highly when it first appeared, and now the author in a lengthy preface gives additional illustrations from practice of the principles outlined in the subsequent pages.]

Maiden, J. H. *A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus.* Vol. II., Part 7. Pp. 22, with four plates. 12×9½. 2s. 6d. (W. A. Gullick, Sydney.) [Six species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. salmonphloia*, F. v. M.; *E. leptopoda*, Benth.; *E. squamosa*, Deane and Maiden; *E. oldfieldii*, F. v. M.; *E. orbifolia*, F. v. M.; and *E. pyriformis*, Turcaninow) are described in this part of the encyclopædic work on the genus. The varieties, synonyms, range, and affinities are also given.]

Sawyer, Sir James, M.D., etc. *Coprostasis: Its Causes, Prevention, and Treatment.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 74. 2s. 6d. (Cornish Bros.) [Coprostasis is the technical term for constipation. The six chapters comprise: (I.) The treatment of habitual constipation by drugs and without—e.g., exercise and diet; (II.) Etiology, prevention, and treatment; (III.) Treatment of the severer forms of constipation; (IV.) Intestinal obstructions; (V.) Lumbago coprostatica; and (VI.) Treatment of piles. The author is one of the most graphic and instructive writers on medical subjects, and this book is very serviceable.]

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### Transvaal.

AT THE JOHANNESBURG COURT on May 16, Mr. David Feinberg, assistant to Mr. A. Lewis, chemist, of Eloff Street, Johannesburg, was charged with "diagnosing or pretending to diagnose the condition of health of S. W. Fussell, without being a qualified medical practitioner or having been registered." S. W. Fussell, a plain-clothes policeman, said he entered Mr. Lewis's shop on April 14 and stated that he had a "pain in his stomach." Feinberg, who attended him, diagnosed his "complaint" as evidence of a ruptured bowel, gave him some medicine, and told him to call again if he did not get better. He again visited the shop on April 22, and Feinberg once more prescribed for him. In the witness-box Feinberg denied that he had diagnosed Fussell's case in any way; and after lengthy arguments on the legal aspect of the case, the Magistrate held the case proved, pointing out that the penalty for a first offence was a 100% fine or six months' imprisonment. In this instance, however, he would merely inflict the nominal fine of one shilling. Notice of appeal was given.

THE HANNAH CASE.—Mr. Thomas Hannah, of Amersfoort, Transvaal, who was recently fined 495*l.*, or thirty-three months' hard labour, for practising as a medical practitioner without registration in the Transvaal (see *C. & D.*, May 24, index folio 784), has now petitioned for leave to appeal, on the following grounds:

That he should have been charged with practising as an apothecary, and not with doing acts specially belonging to the calling of a medical practitioner, dentist, and chemist.

That the thirty-three charges brought against him constituted the proof of practice, and that cumulative penalties were not applicable.

That the Ordinance does not prohibit unregistered practice, and that there was therefore no contravention of the Ordinance.

That the Circuit Court, not being an independent tribunal, could not upset the decision of the Provincial Division, and the jury could not decide a point of law.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Hannah have therefore mutually agreed, according to Rule 14 of Procedure, Appellate Court, to make a special case to settle the point of law involved.

### Pharmaceutical Society of the O.F.S.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held at Bloemfontein on May 15, Mr. A. McMurray (the President) presiding. There were also present Messrs. Rawlings, Taylor, Sutherland, Carter, Mure, Hewitt, Bremner, Prophet, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Reed).

The CORRESPONDENCE included a letter from the Chemists' Union of South Africa, asking for support for a journal for chemists in the Union. After being fully discussed, the whole matter was referred to a sub-committee.

P.A.T.A.—The subject of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association for South Africa was again before the meeting, but very little headway was made, the feeling seeming to be "wait and see." The Secretary was instructed to write and thank the latter Association for the information sent from time to time.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.—Regarding the nomination for the chemists' representative on the O.F.S. Medical and Pharmacy Council, it was suggested that in future similar matters be more fully discussed by the members at their meetings. The meeting then closed.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

### Arsenic in Borax.

SIR,—The following table showing the arsenic-content of some 400 samples\* of commercial quality of powdered borax may be of interest to your readers as showing the rise in the arsenic-content during recent years:

BORACIS PULV. (COMMERCIAL).  
Parts per million of arsenic (calculated as As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

	July 1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Number of samples * ...	171	169	63
Highest ... ..	25	10	100
Lowest... ..	0.8	0.4	2.5
Average ... ..	4.7	4.26	33.7
Number not exceeding 5 parts per million... ..	161	119	1

\* Each sample represents a 2-cwt. cask.

Up to three years ago the commercial quality of borax very commonly contained less than 5 parts per million of arsenic, and this fact no doubt led to the commercial article being used for purposes for which it was never intended—i.e., pharmaceutical. About that time, it will be seen from the table, the arsenic-content began to rise, and at the end of 1911 the prosecutions in Birmingham took place.

The difficulty experienced by manufacturers in obtaining their raw material comparatively free from arsenic has become much greater rather than less, with the result that commercial borax to-day is often quite heavily contaminated, and out of sixty-three samples examined during the past twelve months only one has been found to contain less than 5 parts per million of arsenic.

The table, of course, refers exclusively to borax bought and sold as "commercial," and the pharmaceutical article guaranteed to contain not more than 5 parts per million has always been available at an increased price of but a few shillings per cwt., although manufacturers and wholesalers have occasionally been hard put to it to obtain a sufficient supply of the requisite degree of purity.

Incidentally, the case of borax [where it is essential that the commercial article, if handled at all, should be regarded as an absolutely distinct commodity from Borax P.B.] forms a striking instance of the paradoxical danger which may eventuate from a commercial quality of an article being as a rule sufficiently pure to scrape through the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Wholesale druggists cannot with reason be expected to sample and analyse and guarantee every cask or package of a commercial article bought and sold at the price proper for a commercial quality. Without such sampling, analysis, and guarantee, the retailer is ill advised to handle the article for any pharmaceutical purposes.

Yours faithfully,

Graham Street, N.

CHARLES ALEX. HILL.

### B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

SIR,—I, too, have much pleasure in penning a few remarks, like your co-worker "Xrayser II.," on the above subject, as one of the past Presidents mentioned last week (the late Mr. Octavius Corder) was my examiner in botany when I went through my examination, and a very pleasant half-hour I had with him. It was scarcely like an examination; he struck the right note when he found I



was a keen field botanist, like himself, and that botany to me was more than an examination subject. Very early in our "chat" he asked me to name any special specimen I had recently examined, and as I had come across some rather fine specimens of *Orchis maculata*, he waxed quite warm on orchids in general, as really for the time being he seemed to forget that he was an examiner. This little talk will ever be fresh in my memory, as is with "Xrayser II." Mr. Umney's remark *re* the manufacture of scale preparations.—Yours faithfully,  
Liverpool. J. G. WALLBRIDGE.

#### Interleaved Cotton-wool.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Justus" will find his question answered if he will carefully read my letter to which he refers. Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR BERLINER.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Appreciations.

A Correspondent (116/69) in Lancashire writes: "I earn pounds by your 'Veterinary Counter-practice.'"

In respect to our *Provincial Hospital Pharmacopœias* we have received these commendations: "It will be very useful to us."—(98/66.) "It should prove a very serviceable book, and a very handy form."—(97/59.) "It is a very nice book, and I think I shall find it very useful."—(97/68.)

"The *Dictionary of Synonyms* is the very thing I wanted—so compact, so full, so up to date, so handy for rapid (and surreptitious) consultation on busy Saturday nights. The usefulness of an article is the measure of its value. That is why the *C. & D.* is invaluable to me."—(100/31.)

#### The Half-holiday.

I find in London (West End) that chemists are not closing on any half-day, neither do they cover up certain goods nor display the necessary cards. In our town we wish to do the same, and, all being agreed, is there any permit required; if so, can you say how we must proceed to get the necessary permission? If right in one town, I suppose it holds good in another.—*Equality* (123/68).

[The London County Council is a trifle lukewarm in regard to the Act and its administration, but a fairly general desire has been expressed by chemists in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly and Oxford Street that they should have the benefit of Section 4, Sub-section 4, of the Act, which is the one under which "Equality" would have to move.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

#### Reduced Insurance Accounts.

May I ask you the following question: "When a chemist's account is passed for payment with a reduction, how can the chemist get particulars of that reduction—viz., on what items it was made?" My account was practically reduced by 5 per cent. The local Committee's letter of June 5 (quoted this week by another West Suffolk chemist) does not apply to my account, as all my recipes were tablespoon doses. I have written both the local chemists' Association and the West Suffolk Insurance Committee; both the replies are unsatisfactory, and do nothing but "beg the question," without answering it. *Re* the Insurance Act, I have now given it up, and find I can do much better, prescribing, etc., with the insured, without the Act, and do not intend having more to do with it till things are put on a business basis. The local Pharmaceutical Committee seem to be too satisfied with things as they are to take the matter up, and I do not think your correspondent of this week is likely to get more than his 15l. out of the 25l.—*Another West Suffolk Chemist* (124/65).

[The only way we can suggest is to call upon the clerk and endeavour by politeness or otherwise to get him to show the checked prescriptions.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

### Insurance Dispensing Queries.

CONF. SENNÆ.—*J. T. W.* (125/2).—This preparation carries a dispensing-fee as a mixture.

SINGLE POWDER.—*Uncertain* (124/11).—"Calomel gr. v. H. S. S." bears a dispensing-fee of 2d., as it is a weighed dose.

ENULÆ.—*R. B. S.* (125/46).—Charge for enule hazeline co. at cost plus a third, and add dispensing-fee as for suppositories.

IRON JELLOIDS.—*W. M. T.* (124/2).—If iron jelloids 144 is ordered you must supply that quantity, notwithstanding the fact that the 2s. 9d. size contains only 120. Charge at

P.A.T.A. rate (*i.e.*, 3s. 2½d. for one gross) plus the proper dispensing-fee (1s. 2d.)—total, 4s. 4½d.

GLYCERIN.—*R. B. S.* (125/46).—An order for "glycerin. 5ss." accompanied by directions bears a dispensing-fee of 2d. The charge for the glycerin itself works out at ¾d., this amount being raised or lowered to the nearest halfpenny in accordance with local usage.

PILLS.—*N. I. P.* (124/9) writes: Insurance prescription received to-day reads: "Pills of podophyl., col. co., aloes, scam., hyos., soap, ginger, etc., viij." I charged ½d. each for the ingredients and 3d. for making up. Is that correct? [Yes, counting pil. col. co. as one ingredient.]

UNG. HYD. AMMON. 5 PER CENT.—*Uncertain* (124/11).—It is possible to regard ung. hyd. ammon. 5 per cent. as coming within the "ung. hyd. ammon. dil." of the tariff, as the formula in Martindale from "The Pharmacopœia of the New Hospital for Women, London, 1904," is this strength. On the other hand, the "ung. hyd. ammon. dil." of the B.P. Codex and of the London "Prescribers' Pharmacopœia" is 1 in 40, and presumably this is what is meant in the tariff, although the latter does not specify B.P.C. In this connection it is interesting to note that the price given in a memorandum to members of the Western Pharmacists' Association for the "ung. hydrarg. ammon. dil." of the "Prescribers' Pharmacopœia" is 2d. per oz., dispensing-fee extra. [This is an error, the price being 1d. per oz., without dispensing-fee.—Ed.] As regards "ung. hyd. ammon. 5 per cent., 5ss.," we should charge 4d. (materials 1d., dispensing-fee 3d.), on the ground that a specified strength is ordered, and it is doubtful if this corresponds with a tariff ointment.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

*R. C. H.* (93/28).—We are not aware of the existence of any patent covering the use of oxygen for burning off carbon deposits in motor cylinders.

OPTICS (98/61).—In the present stage of development of the optical business it appears to us most useful as an adjunct to the business of a chemist. This is not the opinion of what are known as "pure" opticians, who contend that efforts should be directed towards giving the business a professional standing allied to that of a dentist, and that it should not be carried on in conjunction with any other occupation. It is, however, with optics in connection with pharmacy that we are concerned. You can obtain full particulars of the examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company from Colonel T. Davies Sewell, 11 Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

*Nemo* (99/60).—(1) The question of midge-lotions was dealt with in the *C. & D.*, June 14, index folio 922. (2) Where reduction is to be made for quantity in the drug tariff, it is especially provided for.

*J. M. B.* (106/47).—FOOT-BATH POWDER:

Pulv. boracis,	
Pulv. sodii carb.,	
Pulv. saponis	aa. 5j
Ol. eucalypt.	℥xv.

Misce. The powder to be dissolved in warm water in a foot-bath and the solution used for bathing the feet. Various antiseptics and perfumes may be employed in place of the ol. eucalypt.

*Claude* (109/1).—For "CURDS IN CALVES" give a brisk dose of castor oil followed by antacids, such as bismuth. subnit. and sodii bicarb., with vegetable tonics. Try the following:

Sodii bicarb.	...	...	5ij.
Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	5j.
Pulv. nucis vomic.	...	...	gr. x.
Pulv. gentianæ	...	...	5j.
Calaminæ	...	...	5j.

M. Pulve.

Sig.: One twice daily, or oftener if necessary. Should the case be far advanced, dilute nitro-muriatic acid can be given, or pepsin, as the disease may be caused by imperfect secretion of the peptic glands.

*Scott* (115/96).—EMIGRATION.—We do not advise emigration of pharmacists to Australia, unless they have a reserve of money in their pockets which will enable them to tide over three or four months' idleness. Our advices are that the Australian market, especially in the large towns, is full, the supply of assistants being greater than the demand. Chemists whose only reason for wanting to emigrate is that they have arrived at the conclusion that the Old Country is done, are not the sort that are wanted in Australia at any time. The present conditions of pharmacy in Great Britain are better than they have been for a generation, and the opportunities of development in the near future are so exceptionally good that men of energy and originality have a better chance of success at home than they would have in Australia at the present time.

*G. D. C.* (123/51).—CATTLE-FEVER DRENCH.—We do not know the composition of the drench to which you refer, but a good preparation could be made with a basis as follows, colouring and other disguises being added if needed:

Liq. ammon. acet. ...	3ijj.
Spt. ather. nit. ...	3j.
Æther ...	5ss.

To be given in a pint of cold water twice or thrice a day.

*A. F. C.* (123/16).—CURB LOTION FOR HORSES.—We do not think we can improve on your assay of the ingredients of this lotion. It is possible that there may be present a little cantharides or euphorbium, but we cannot confirm this surmise.

*Progress* (117/50).—INDEXING STOCK.—The following are the references to articles describing methods of indexing the stock of a chemist's shop: *C. & D.*, January 26, 1907, p. 156 (Mr. Walter's system); May 29 and June 12, 1909, p. 834 and p. 907 (Western Chemists' Association discussion); December 18, 1909, p. 939 (McKellar's system); and January 29, 1910, p. 172 (Shenstone's method).

*A. M. J.* (123/14).—DRY-SHAMPOO LIQUID.—You should start with the following as the basis of your experiments to produce a perfect dry shampoo, although this is quite satisfactory to most people:

Strong solution of ammonia ...	3ss.
Oil of bitter almonds ...	℥xxv.
Tincture of quillaia ...	3ijj.
Lavender-water ...	3v.
Industrial spirit to ...	3xij.

Permission must be obtained before this preparation can be sold.

*O. H.* (118/26).—CANTHAR is the homœopathic name for cantharides, also abbreviated "canth." or "cth." The proof-spirit tincture is the preparation from which other forms of homœopathic medication are made. There is a general formula for liniments in the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," which consists of adding 1 part of the tincture to 9 parts of a solution of soft-soap (6 oz.) in proof-spirit (24 oz.).

*Maskce* (121/21).—The objection to the use in houses of arsenic in wall-paper does not apply to the employment of corrosive sublimate in combating dry-rot in floor-boards.

*A. W.* (123/2).—There are low forms of organisms which attack the surface of glass, and it is possible that the old wineglasses to which you refer as being mildewed are affected in this way. It will be seen under a lens that the surface of the glass has been abraded. The application of hydrofluoric acid might improve matters, as it would smooth the roughened surfaces—the acid is employed for polishing as well as roughening.

*J. W.* (112/26).—PINE-TREE LOZENGES.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Powdered acacia ...	1 lb.
Extract of liquorice ...	1 lb.
White sugar ...	14 lb.
Arrowroot ...	7 lb.
Tartaric acid ...	1 oz.
Paregoric elixir ...	2 oz.
Powdered ipecacuanha ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil of pumilio pine ...	2 drachms

Mix into a paste with sufficient water, and divide into lozenges twenty-five to the ounce.

In place of paregoric elixir a mixture of camphor 3j., menthol 3j., in spt. chloroformi 3ij. may be used with advantage.

*Bland* (111/14).—(1) BUTTER FLAVOURS are sold which consist of small quantities of butyric ether, myristic acid, and

coumarin in glycerin. Tasteless butter is also blended with stronger-flavoured butters to improve it. (2) "Butter yellow" is harmless in the quantities required as a colouring.

*H. B. R.* (121/35).—BONE OIL which has become thick can be thinned by adding to it some non-drying oil. It may require heating to soften it before the oil can be mixed in.

*Pickles* (116/58).—The recipe for "Kou-Tou," Chinese pickle, was given in the *C. & D.*, November 4, 1911, index folio 691.

*F. H. D.* (117/49).—(1) The MANUFACTURE OF PICKLES has not, so far as we are aware, any treatise devoted especially to it. The subject is treated incidentally in such works as Pacrette's "Art of Canning and Preserving" (Sprague Canning Machinery Co., Chicago, 21s.) and Brant's "Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Vinegar" (Low, Marston, 25s.). (2) CHIMNEY-CLEANERS.—By adding sulphur to a chimney-cleaner containing saltpetre and coke-dust you convert it into gunpowder. Why not try the recipes as we gave them?

*W. F. B.* (116/10).—EARWIG-FEST.—Mechanical and chemical traps are the methods employed in attacking earwig plagues. As you only desire to keep them out of the house, a few cabbage-leaves should be placed near the threshold and window sills, so as to attract the insects and enable you to destroy them with hot water.

*J. S. S.* (113/64).—SHEDDING DOG'S COAT.—It is, of course, perfectly natural for dogs to cast their coats at this time of the year. Some have heavier coats than others, and the time taken in shedding the coat is longer in some animals than in others. Wash the dog with any good dog-soap, and brush twice daily with a dog dandy; patience will soon be rewarded by the glossy coat which results. As a tonic during the process, give the dog a teaspoonful of the following three times daily before food:

Liq. arsenicalis ...	...	...	℥xxxv.
Ext. cascara sag.,	...	...	...
Tr. nuc. vom. ...	...	aa.	3iss.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	3ij.

Misce.

*F. H. L.* (116/67).—(1) The law relating to the sale of rectified spirit is given in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, p. 239. (2) The shampoos used for dogs follow the lines of those employed for human hair. Powders are now being used a good deal.

*J. R. B.* (115/20).—MEDICAL DICTIONARIES.—The following are the principal publications giving the equivalents of drugs, diseases, and appliances in various languages: Graa's "Manual of International Pharmacy" (Anrig, West Hoboken, N.J.) gives the names of drugs and druggists' sundries in Latin, English, German, French, and Italian. Rousseau's "Poliglota Vade-Mecum de Internacia Farmacio" (Hachette, Paris) includes all European languages, as well as Esperanto, upon which it is founded. Meyer's "Medical Pocket-Dictionary in Eight Languages" (Urban & Schwarzenberg, Vienna) is specially good in names of diseases; it includes Japanese, with the European languages. For French terms Le Bosquet's "French for Pharmacists" (Twentieth Century Press, 2s.) is good, and De Méric's "Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine" (Baillière) is best for medical terms. For German medical terms Lang's "German-English Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine" (Churchill, 18s.) is best.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1863.

### Metric Weights and Measures.

By BARNARD S. PROCTOR.

The attempt now being made to introduce the French system of weights and measures into English use may be looked upon as the first of a series which will certainly be continued with little intermission until a successful issue has been arrived at. It may be a long struggle, but both History and Philosophy tell us that it must eventually be a successful one. To us there is no time like the present; and the only reason why a delay should be desired is that we may see whether or not the "Standard Metric Weights and Measures," to be eventually adopted for British commerce, will in all particulars coincide with those now proposed, borrowed as they are, without alteration, from the French.





